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For Russian Magnates, A Rush Toward Media

Financial Titans Use Power of the Press In Search of Profit and Political Capital

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Vyacheslav Kuznetsov, a beefy man with large hands and a wavy pompadour, bluntly explained why Gazprom, Russia's colossal natural gas monopoly, has embarked on a drive to dominate the Russian mass media.

"Do you understand what I've got in my hands, and where I can turn?" he asked, referring to the 29 newspapers and television stations Gazprom has subsidized or invested in. The Russian media, he said, are involved in an epic battle among the financial titans of Russia.

In Gazprom's gleaming skyscraper, Mr. Kuznetsov sits close to the seat of power. He is counselor to the chairman, Rem Vyakhirev, one of the leading financial oligarchs of the new Russia.

Mr. Kuznetsov's job is to make sure that Gazprom remains a formidable financial and political empire. "Gazprom must be very careful about its image," said Mr. Kuznetsov, referring to its controversial, and lucrative, monopoly structure. "That is why we have to work with the mass media. Not just work. We have to invest in them."

In buying up the fledging Russian mass media, Gazprom is not alone. Russia's powerful financial and political clans have invested heavily in the country's major newspapers and television channels in search of profits and political capital. Factories may be shuttered across Russia, but media tycoons are scrambling for properties from glossy entertainment magazines to pay-satellite television. "Russia's information market," said Mr. Kuznetsov, "is a Klondike for business."

It is also a gold mine for political influence. In last year's presidential campaign, two of the most powerful media tycoons, Vladimir Gusinsky and Boris Berezovsky, played a key role in re-electing President Boris Yeltsin, demonstrating the might of television in the young Russian democracy. Now, others are striving to follow.

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Sunil Malhotra/Reuter

GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN INDIA — Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda addressing supporters at his residence in New Delhi on Monday. Mr. Deve Gowda said he would face a confidence vote rather than resign after the Congress (I) Party withdrew its support for his minority coalition government. Page 4.

Arab States Recommend Sanctions On Israel

Nonbinding Plan Calls For Rollback in Ties And Business Boycott

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Arab foreign ministers agreed Monday on a recommendation to roll back economic, scientific and cultural ties with Israel in response to its decision to move forward with a housing project in East Jerusalem.

Meeting at the headquarters of the Arab League, the ministers called for an end to normalization of relations with Israel, suspension of multilateral talks between Israel and Arab states on such regional issues as tourism, arms control and the environment and a renewal of the Arab boycott on doing business with Israel.

Although the nonbinding resolution still must be approved by each member state, it has important symbolic value because it marks the first time since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu took office in June that Arab states have outlined specific measures to penalize Israel for steps they view as harmful to Middle East peace.

In that regard, the resolution was a victory for hard-line Arab states such as Syria, which has argued for an end to normalization measures that have evolved in the last three years as a consequence of Israel's peace accords with the Palestinians and Jordan.

But its practical impact will be limited because it appears largely to exempt Egypt and Jordan, key Arab states whose diplomatic and economic ties with Israel are governed by their separate peace treaties with it.

At least for now, the direct effects of the measure will be limited largely to Oman, Qatar, Morocco and Tunisia, each of which is now theoretically committed to severing low-level trade ties with Israel that have emerged in the last several years.

"It is a message to Israel and to the leaders of Israel," the Arab League secretary-general, Ismat Abdel Maguid, said at a news conference in Cairo. "The main thrust of this resolution is to save the peace process."

Mr. Netanyahu, he added, has "totally miscalculated, and I underline miscalculated, the Arab reaction" to Israeli plans to move forward with the housing development for up to 30,000 Jews on a hilltop in East Jerusalem that the Israelis call Har Homa and the Arabs call Jebal Abu Ghoneim.

Despite the strong language contained in the resolution, he acknowledged that its effectiveness ultimately would depend on the willingness of Arab government states to carry it out.

"The Arab League is not a superpower," he said. "It cannot dictate to sovereign states."

In Jerusalem, Mr. Netanyahu accused the Arab states of ganging up on Israel, but called the notion that they could revive the Arab boycott "absurd."

Other Israeli officials denounced the moves taken in Cairo as a setback to peace negotiations and an attempt by Arab governments to bring down Mr. Netanyahu's government.

"The peace process doesn't tolerate and will not tolerate an atmosphere of violence — not on the ground and not in diplomatic violence," Foreign Minister David Levy said.

The Arab ministers agreed on the final wording of the resolution after a two-day meeting.

It included an angry accusation by the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, that Mr. Netanyahu's decision on the housing project amounted to "a declaration of war against an unarmed people."

Although the final text of the document was not immediately available, a draft of the resolution said that the Arab ministers had agreed to increase Israel's isolation until it returned to the principle of exchanging captured land for Arab commitments on peace and security.

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In Line for NATO

Nikola Solic/Reuters

General Wesley Clark of the U.S. Army was said to be chosen for a top post at NATO. Page 6.

Dollars and Foreign Policy: Practice vs. Preaching

By John M. Broder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Members of both major American political parties express horror at accusations that the Chinese may have tried to use covert campaign donations to influence U.S. policy, but the United States has long meddled in other nations' internal affairs.

Congress routinely appropriates tens of millions of dollars in covert and overt money to use in influencing domestic politics abroad.

The National Endowment for Democracy, created 15 years ago to do in the open what the CIA has done surreptitiously for decades, spends $30 million a year to support things like political parties, labor unions, dissident movements and the news media in dozens of countries, including China.

The endowment has financed unions in France, Paraguay, the Philippines and Panama. In the mid-1980s, it provided $5 million to Polish émigrés to keep the Solidarity movement alive. It has underwritten moderate political parties in Portugal, Costa Rica, Bolivia and Northern Ireland.

It provided a $400,000 grant for political groups in Czechoslovakia that backed the election of Vaclav Havel as president in 1990. For the Nicaraguan election of 1990, it provided more than $3 million in "technical" assistance, some of which was used to bolster Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, the presidential candidate favored by the United States.

The endowment spent $1.6 million last year for political "institution building" programs in China, said Louisa Coan, the endowment's program officer for East Asia. That was in addition to millions of dollars spent on Chinese-language broadcasts by the Voice of America and cultural exchanges designed to improve the image of the United States in Asia.

Those are among the more benign American efforts to intervene in the domestic politics of nations around the globe, activities that have been revealed in declassified documents, memoirs and records of congressional hearings.

Since the end of World War II, the United States, usually acting covertly through the CIA, has installed or toppled leaders on every continent, secretly supported political parties of close allies like Japan, fomented coups, spread false rumors, bribed political figures and spent countless billions of dollars to sway public opinion.

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U.S. Scolds Other Nations Over Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States on Monday asserted that 50 trading partners, including Japan, China, South Korea and the European Union, have erected trade barriers that are costing American businesses and farmers billions of dollars in lost sales annually and could face sanctions if they fail to open their markets to U.S. goods and services.

In the annual review of unfair trade practices, the Clinton administration said that while progress had been made, much remained to be done to level the playing field for American companies.

"Many markets around the world remain closed to U.S. exports," said Charlene Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative, adding that to the extent the U.S. trade deficit is the result of these barriers, "they must be reduced."

Separately, the Commerce Department said Monday that it had ruled that NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan had offered supercomputers to U.S. customers at "dumping" prices, or less than fair value.

The annual report, called the National

Japan lashes out on trade. Page 13.

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A Gold-Mining Saga of Mystery, Intrigue and Death

Geologist's Death Plunge Deepens the Bre-X Riddle

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

By all appearances, it was a golden evening, a chance for Michael de Guzman to have a drink, boast a bit and even sing a few verses of "My Way" at a smoky Indonesian karaoke bar.

And why not? The 40-year-old Filipino prospector had become a millionaire by ignoring detractors and doggedly pursuing his own unorthodox theory about how minerals form. That independence of mind led him in 1986 to the forbidding jungles of Borneo, where he later helped discover what came to be trumpeted as this century's greatest gold strike.

To a colleague with him that night two weeks ago, Mr. de Guzman seemed on top of the world.

The next day he was dead. He plummeted 800 feet (240 meters) from a helicopter en route to a meeting to explain why new tests had come up with hardly a trace of the 200 million ounces of gold he and his Canadian employer, Bre-X Minerals Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, had said they had found in a place known as Busang in Borneo.

Searchers took four days to recover Mr. de Guzman's body. A funeral was held in Jakarta on Friday. By then, police had a suicide note that mentioned an incurable illness. But family and friends could not believe that Mr. de Guzman had taken his own life.

That is not the only mystery in this tale of a tiny company that had never made a penny of profit and that financed its operations solely from the sale of stock. Yet it attracted hordes of investors, from sophisticated institutions to teachers, shop owners and other small-town Canadians.

They dreamed of making a killing, but in the last month, the empty drilling samples taken by a prospective American partner shattered confidence in Bre-X. After the company dropped more than $3 billion — losing 80 percent of its value — in just a few minutes of frantic stock trading Thursday, investors demanded to know whether there ever had been any gold or whether they all had been taken for a ride.

What is unmistakable is that the unfolding story is taking the shape of a modern morality play that book and film agents are scrambling to option. Filled with mystery, power and political intrigue, it shows that the glitter of gold still can seduce men into testing the limits of greed and gullibility.

The deeper people have looked, the more riddles they have found. Embarrassed brokers who had encouraged clients to buy Bre-X stock wondered about a recent fire that destroyed Mr. de Guzman's records and about rumors that the company's core samples had been tampered with to appear richer than they actually were. Investigators at the Toronto Stock Exchange started asking whether Bre-X had disclosed all the information it had.

But others countered that the logistics of trying to distort the findings would have been daunting. Besides, they said, Bre-X's founder and chairman, David Walsh, had pursued the project with a passion that suggested deep conviction when he could have sold his stake for millions.

When rumors first emerged suggesting a link between the geologist's death and the disappointing drilling results, Mr. Walsh said someone was trying to destroy Bre-X.

"I personally believe there's been a hidden agenda coming up for 10 months now," he said. He has said that Bre-X will be vindicated.

It is expected to take weeks, at least, before anything about the case is truly settled.

There is still a chance, albeit a slim one, that even if Bre-X has not stumbled across El Dorado, it may have found a valuable deposit.

But by all accounts, Bre-X's fortunes could never have soared so high nor fallen so low without Mr. Walsh.

A fleshy stock promoter from Montreal with a string of busted deals, Mr. Walsh became a legend on Toronto's Bay Street, Canada's equivalent of Wall Street, for the way he handled Bre-X. His reputation rested primarily on his apparent knack for creating millionaires across Canada without ever producing an ounce of commercial-grade gold.

He relied far more on luck than on science and had no real training in mining. As a "junior company," Bre-X had only to find promising sites, selling them to bigger companies that would actually do the mining. He did not have much luck at the start. Bre-X's stock at one point fell as low as 2 cents a share.

In 1993, Mr. Walsh and his wife, Jeannette, de-

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The Associated Press

Mr. de Guzman, right, who fell to his death from a helicopter, pictured in Indonesia recently with a Bre-X official, John Felderhof.

Cult Leader Had a Secret

His Homosexual Past Is Called Key to Heaven's Gate

By Marc Fisher and Sue Ann Pressley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first four decades of his life, Marshall Herff Applewhite sought above all to do his father proud.

He followed his father, a Presbyterian minister, into a seminary, devoted himself to his church, married and had two children. He taught music at a Catholic college, led choruses at Episcopalian and Unitarian churches, and sang with the Houston Grand Opera.

But by the early 1970s, Mr. Applewhite, who last week led 38 members of his cult to join him in a fatal cocktail of phenobarbitol and vodka in California, could no longer hide his secret: For several years, according to friends and former cult members, Mr. Applewhite had been engaging in homosexual relationships.

In the New Mexico forest, the cult had a staging platform. Page 3.

In 1970, he was fired from his post as a music professor at Houston's University of St. Thomas, after administrators there learned that Mr. Applewhite was in a relationship with a male

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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The Dollar

New York	Monday @ 3 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.6763	1.673
Pound	1.6405	1.6325
Yen	123.67	123.575
FF	5.639	5.633

The Dow

	Monday 3 P.M.	previous close
-124.63	6815.96	6740.59

S&P 500

change	Monday @ 3 P.M.	previous close
-12.1	761.78	773.88

Jitters on Wall Street

U.S. stocks started falling Monday at the opening of the market, amid new inflationary signs and concern that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates again this year. Page 14.

AGENDA

Train Derails Near Pamplona, Killing 17

HUARTE ARAQUIL, Spain (AP) — A train loaded with families returning home from Easter holidays derailed here Monday, killing at least 17 people and injuring 60, according to news reports. Rescuers were trying to extricate trapped passengers, and the death toll was likely to climb, according to a reporter for Antena 3 television who was on the scene. Some people, including children, were trapped under the locomotive, Spanish national radio reported.

The train, carrying about 250 passengers, was en route to Irun from Barcelona. Rescue crews were bringing the injured to Pamplona hospitals.

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A Grieving Father / **Crusade for Compensation**

One Man's Battle for Families of Plane Crash Victims

By Jan Hoffman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 75-year-old retired businessman with a horseshoe of white hair climbed into the witness stand in a Long Island, New York, courtroom recently to face Korean Air Lines in a lawsuit over his daughter's death. It had taken him 14 years to get there.

In 1983, Korean Air Lines Flight 007 strayed into Soviet airspace and was shot down by a Soviet fighter pilot. All 269 people aboard died, among them Alice Ephraimson-Abt, a 23-year-old graduate student in Asian studies from Saddle River, New Jersey.

Her father, Hans Ephraimson-Abt, endured the legal marathon that follows international aviation crashes, but not just for his benefit.

As chairman of the American KAL 007 association, the first such large-scale crash victims' group, he took on Congress and the airline industry, helping to win victories to ensure that families of future victims will be compensated swiftly and fairly, and that their voices will be heard in debates over aviation policy.

Mr. Ephraimson, as he is called, pursued three presidential administrations for information about one of the most notorious Cold War attacks. Families of passengers who had died on Pan Am 103, ValuJet 592, and TWA 800 considered his group a model for their own organizations.

Two victories have come in the last six months. In November, Congress ordered the National Transportation Safety Board to communicate with and care for families of victims. In the past, an airline assumed that role.

Then, in February, U.S. airlines agreed to increase the base compensation customarily made to families of victims and to lower the barriers preventing speedy resolution of lawsuits.

Mr. Ephraimson's legal battle was protracted because his daughter had been on an international flight. A longstanding international aviation treaty limits a carrier's damages to $75,000 per passenger, unless the family proves that the airline's misconduct was willful. That criminal-like standard has been overcome fewer than a dozen times.

Under the February agreement that Mr. Ephraimson helped to broker, the base payment by airlines involved in future crashes will increase to $139,000. Families seeking more money will no longer have to prove willful misconduct. Instead, the burden will be on the airline to show it was not negligent.

Department of Transportation officials and industry leaders have publicly thanked Mr. Ephraimson.

"Because he has tenacity and unbelievable patience, he has become terrifically effective," said Jeffrey Shane, a former assistant secretary of transportation. "And he made us better public servants. What a monument to a daughter."

Don Hogan Charles/The New York Times

Hans Emphraimson-Abt endured the legal marathon that follows aviation crashes, not only for his benefit, but also for that of families of future victims.

For the first six years after Flight 007 went down, lawyers in the United States for 108 victims' families worked to show that Korean Air Lines had willfully erred because the plane, en route to Seoul, had gone off course three minutes after leaving Anchorage, Alaska.

Information about the disaster was scant, as East and West traded accusations of espionage. No government raised the plane, which lies in 574 feet (175 meters) of international water off the coast of Sakhalin Island.

Bodies were never recovered.

FORGOTTEN in the furious political posturing were the victims' survivors. Gradually, the American families stumbled toward one another. If their cause was to remain alive in courts and diplomatic circles, "we would have to do it ourselves," said Mr. Ephraimson, who became the chairman of the group in 1985.

He was a logical choice because he had the temperament and financial means for a siege. Although his family home and fortune in Berlin had been plundered by the Nazis, he re-established himself here as an adviser to the West German consulate general, developing a cheerful but gently relentless style of diplomacy. Later, he became an international business consultant. Divorced since the 1970s, he settled in Saddle River, where he raised two daughters and a son, and cared for his elderly parents.

Accustomed to fussing over others, he became to the Flight 007 families a one-man research librarian, therapist, cheerleader and unofficial grandfather. Every month, he would send typewritten newsletters as long as 50 pages to those who could not travel to the meetings in one family's New York City apartment.

There, a core group of 20 would peruse the agenda Mr. Ephraimson had prepared. Which lawmakers could they write to? How could they get documents declassified?

He encouraged members to talk about grief, money woes, legal problems.

"Men in the legal profession tended to intimidate the widows and patronize them," recalled Renay Bevins, whose husband was on the plane. "So Hans would say to us: 'Why don't you ask your attorney this or that?' as if to say, 'We're really going to blow their socks off!' "

Mr. Ephraimson proved a master at keeping the group on track, its members said.

Since 1983, he has traveled to Washington more than 250 times.

He charmed his way into offices by memorizing the birthdays of dozens of receptionists, eventually meeting with 149 officials in the State Department alone.

"Hans would often open meetings with either a small but symbolic gift for someone or an announcement that the day happened to be an anniversary of a benchmark in his group's litigation," said Anne McNamara, general counsel to American Airlines. "Or that we should dedicate our work today to one family, 'so that for them we will have a good result.' "

By 1989, a federal jury in Washington, before which 108 cases had been consolidated, found Korean Air Lines liable for willful misconduct; two years later, a federal appeals court agreed. It was now eight years after the plane went down. No American plaintiffs had yet received any money. Finally, it seemed as if the plaintiffs would be able to be compensated, through settlements and trials, for more than $75,000.

OVER the years, Mr. Ephraimson advised other families afflicted by air disasters about forming groups. But he found his legislative soul mate in M. Victoria Cummock, whose husband died in the explosion of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Ms. Cummock and Mr. Ephraimson wanted to expand carrier liability and to make sure that in the aftermath of an air disaster, families would be quickly informed. The two loped through the halls of Congress, testified before subcommittees, worked on national aviation commissions, and popped up at industry conferences.

"Hans has somehow ingratiated himself with the government so they accept him as a representative of victims' families," said Lee Kreindler, who represented many victims of Pan Am 103 and KAL 007.

This July, at the invitation of the National Transportation Safety Board, which investigates accidents, the pair spent two weeks on Long Island helping families of passengers who had been on TWA 800. Over the summer, his phone bill would include more than a thousand calls he made on behalf of the TWA families.

"Hans was a very calming influence for the European families," said Peter Goelz, a top official at the safety board, who relied on Mr. Ephraimson's fluent French.

"He would just sit down at a table and introduce himself. He's a great listener and the most unruffled guy: he has an amazing capacity to listen to anger and handle it."

Haitians Fear Old Regime May Resurface As Ban Ends

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Ten years ago, Haiti approved a new constitution prohibiting officials of the recently deposed Duvalier family dictatorship from seeking public office. But with the expiration of that ban, the prospect that former leaders of the Tontons Macoutes may soon re-enter public life has the Haitian government scrambling to take countermeasures.

An old lawsuit against members of the Duvalier family and their entourage has been revived, and President Rene Preval has warned of a renewed threat from the Duvaliers' dreaded private security force, the Tontons Macoutes, even as his aides seek to reassure the population that they have nothing to fear.

The Duvalier family first took power here in 1957, when Francois Duvalier, known as Papa Doc, was elected president and initiated a period of brutal and corrupt rule that lasted three decades.

Early in 1986, Jean-Claude Duvalier, the dictator's son, known as Baby Doc, was overthrown in a popular rebellion and fled to France with a large chunk of the state treasury.

For several weeks now, the country has been awash with nervous rumors that Jean-Claude Duvalier himself plans to come back to Haiti. Diplomats here say that is extremely unlikely: He still faces criminal charges.

Nevertheless, Mr. Duvalier's former father-in-law, Ernest Bennett, returned recently. At a restaurant in the upper-class suburb of Petionville, Mr. Bennett, who used his ties to the Duvaliers to reap a fortune, even led a group of diners in cheers of "Long Live Duvalier!"

Mr. Bennett is reported to have left Haiti in late February, after the government filed a suit against Mr. Bennett, his daughter, Michele — now estranged from the former dictator — and 36 other former officials and sympathizers of the Jean-Claude Duvalier dictatorship, charging that they had misappropriated public funds.

"This came up because these guys started coming back, which I thought was pretty brazen," said Ira Kurzban, an American lawyer who represents the Haitian government in efforts to recover assets the Duvaliers sent abroad. "There was no sense of anyone being brought to justice who was a figure in any of this, which is why the Bennett suit is important."

The Haitian government, which estimates that the Duvaliers and their associates pilfered more than $500 million from the treasury during their last five years in power, has already won judgments of $11 million against the Duvalier family in American courts. They have been able to retrieve little of that.

Whether pro-Duvalier forces still represent a threat to public security and political stability in Haiti, however, is a subject of considerable debate. In a recent speech, President Preval evoked the specter of their return to rally support.

"We have a police force that is young, short of equipment and beleaguered," Mr. Preval said. "If you don't help them, the Tontons Macoutes, who are watching from the sidelines, will stage a coup d'état, just as they did in 1991, which will force us to go into hiding."

But some of Mr. Preval's supporters argue that it is important not to overstate the possibility of a resurgence of the Tontons Macoutes.

"As a political force, they are completely finished," said Gerard Pierre-Charles, leader of the center-left political party that has the largest bloc in Haiti's Parliament. "The Duvalierists have no leadership, no ideology and no army."

The director of the United Nations' mission in Haiti, Enrique ter Horst, described the neo-Duvalierists as "a spent force" politically. But it does not necessarily follow, he cautioned, that they no longer constitute a threat.

"There are still people from that part of the political spectrum who do meet and have dreams of organizing a coup d'état, which only shows how gravely they are misinterpreting the new political situation," Mr. ter Horst said.

Good News for the Elderly: You're Getting Healthier as You Age

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Though inspirational to some, former President George Bush's recent skydiving over the Arizona desert at age 72 was less on the leading edge and more part of a trailing afterburn. Many other elder heroes have been there and done that and much more.

Last June, Al Dietzel, an executive at The Limited, the retailing conglomerate, celebrated his 65th birthday with his own parachute jump — which came before 18 holes of golf (a 93, with no cart) and after two sets of singles tennis, a 180-pound (80 kilograms) bench press and a two-mile run at a nine-minute-a-mile pace. "I'm stronger at 65, 66, than I ever was in my life," he says.

For his 66th birthday he is planning, among other feats, a 190-pound-plus bench press, three miles at his nine-minute pace and a six-mile kayak trip ending at the Statue of Liberty.

Kenneth Cooper, founder of the Cooper Aerobics Center in Dallas, recalls being taught back in medical school that vigorous exercise over 40 increased the risk of a heart attack. Hah! Now, at 66, he still runs or race-walks several times a week, lifts weights, skis at least two weeks a year and scales a 13,000-foot (4,000-meter) peak every summer in the Colorado Rockies.

He says the effects of aging can be not only slowed but actually reversed through a diet-and-fitness regimen that strengthens bones and builds muscle mass. "We're eventually going to rewrite the textbooks on aging," he adds.

The new-found capabilities of the elderly are forcing the revision of a lot else: health and demographic studies, rules of athletic competition, marketing plans and — soon perhaps — assumptions about geezers that permeate popular culture. It could be good-bye Walter Matthau and hello Walter Mitty in a new era of modern immaturity.

Aging studies have been more apt to measure a duffer's ability to dress himself than clock his performance in a triathlon, so as yet it's hard to gauge definitively a trend toward sport and risk-taking among the elderly. But even existing surveys suggest a more active elderly population, because as a group the elderly have become healthier and more functional in daily life.

The Duke University Center for Demographic Studies — whose surveyors periodically sample 20,000 Americans over 65 — has noted a 15 percent drop from 1982 to 1994 in what it calls chronic disability rates — measuring

It could be good-bye Walter Matthau and hello Walter Mitty in a new era of modern immaturity.

things like the ability to feed oneself. Now the center is beginning to track activities like tennis, bicycling and long-distance running — although "jumping out of airplanes is beyond what I would measure," says Kenneth Manton, the professor who oversees the studies.

He attributes higher activity rates more to healthier, smarter living than to better medical treatment. And in fact would-be super-seniors are forewarned that they are not indestructible. Mr. Bush took his doctor along as a precaution.

And though Mr. Cooper once ran marathons, he now says that running long distances leaves older people vulnerable to injuries that outweigh the added benefits.

Woe to the elderly who try skiing at Colorado's high altitudes without having followed an exercise program that went beyond hoisting second helpings onto their plates. "You'd be surprised at the number of heart attacks that occur in Colorado," Mr. Cooper says. "It's primarily older people who conk out."

But many who began exercising when young now continue throughout their lives, while others who never dreamed of bungie-jumping are pondering the actuarial probabilities and thinking, oh, what the heck.

Swimming, track and bodybuilding are only some of the sports that have strong national programs for older athletes. Organizers of even the most challenging, downright masochistic events are having to add older and older award categories.

Helen Klein, 74, successfully hectored the directors of ultramarathons like the Western States 100, a 100-mile (160-kilometer) jaunt across the Sierra Nevada, to add awards for women over 70. Older athletes like Mrs. Klein are gaining a measure of celebrity — appearing, for example, on the TV networks' morning shows — as well as profiting from their obsession, in Mrs. Klein's case through sponsorship by an outdoors clothing maker.

Consulting and marketing firms like Age Wave of Emeryville, California, are bringing forth 90-year-old black belts and sled-mushers to help persuade clients like American Express, Coca-Cola and General Motors that the elderly can be vigorous customers, too. The company's stated goal: "To replace gerontophobic marketing with a new, more positive image of aging."

In the downsizing workplace — at a time when courts are holding that dismissing a company's best-paid workers is not age discrimination — some older employees appear to have concluded that the best defense is a solid marathon time or bench-press mark.

"It keeps me competitive in a young environment," Mr. Dietzel says of his regimen. Speaking from his office at The Limited, he explains: "The average age around here is 29. I got a young lady sitting right across from me who is 24. She knows I can work as hard as she can." Four years ago, Mr. Dietzel had surgery to remove a cancerous left kidney. Now, not even his children can keep up with him. "My grandkids, they go out jogging with me, or bicycling," Mr. Dietzel said. "Their dads can't do it and their moms can't do it, but they go get the old man."

A corporate King Lear of today would never sink into senility as his daughters arranged for his outplacement. He would refresh himself with an Outward Bound adventure, then mount a comeback. Any jibes about his "infirm and choleric years," as his daughter Goneril put it, he might deal with by inviting his tormentors to keep up with his infirmities down at the weight room.

Hey, buddy, your transmission needs fixing. Your attitude could use some help, too.

Is your starter shot? Call Tom and Ray Magliozzi, a.k.a. Click and Clack, the Tappet Brothers, and they'll tell you how to fix it. They'll also tell you that anyone with a model like yours should either push it off a cliff, or move out of town and change his identity.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

At Paris Airports, Another Strike

PARIS (AP) — A partial strike Monday by pilots and flight attendants had little effect on state-owned Air France Europe, but a planned strike by Paris airport personnel threatened flights Tuesday.

The walkout Monday came one day away from Air France Europe's merger with Air France. Smaller unions had called for the walkout to last through Tuesday, but traffic was "virtually normal" Monday, reported France Info radio.

But unions for ground personnel for the Paris airport authority, which runs Orly and Charles de Gaulle, announced plans for a one-day strike Tuesday, France Info reported. The unions were fighting 200 planned job cuts.

British Airways, Or Private Jet?

LONDON (AFP) — A British Airways jumbo jet flew from New York to London with only one passenger, the British press reported Monday.

The flight Sunday had been delayed because of an electrical problem, and all the other passengers had chosen to take another aircraft.

Austrian Airlines has resumed commercial flights to Sarajevo after a four-year break, becoming the first Western European airline to offer direct services to the Bosnian capital. *(Reuters)*

Eiffel Tower Points to 2000

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Eiffel Tower is getting an early start for New Year's 2000, with a sign that will light up Saturday and count down the 1,000 days to the third millennium.

At midnight Saturday, Mayor Jean Tiberi of Paris will throw the switch on the sign 33 meters (108 feet) long and 12 meters high, mounted on the tower's second level.

Built with 1,342 lights, the counter will stay lit day and night, officials said. A computer will adjust the light intensity according to the time of day.

German Passport Holders heading for Singapore in April. 50% off at the stylish boutique hotel in Orchard Road, Singapore.

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MEMORIAL NOTICE

A Requiem Service for
MRS. PAMELA HARRIMAN
American Ambassador to France
will be held at
The American Cathedral,
23 ave. George V, Paris 8,
Thursday, April 3, at 12:30 P.M.
All French and American
friends and organizations
are invited.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Mainly dry and turning warmer in the East from Boston to Miami through Friday. The Plains into the Great Lakes could see a shower or thunderstorm Wednesday and Thursday with temperatures near to above normal. The Rockies and Southwest will be cool and unsettled.

Europe
Southeast Europe, including Athens, will stay rather cool and unsettled through Friday, while stormy weather will remain the rule across Scandinavia. The rest of Europe will have generally tranquil weather; however, wet weather will return to London, Paris and Amsterdam by Friday.

Asia
A frontal system will bring a round of wet weather to Seoul Wednesday into Thursday with showers affecting Tokyo and Shanghai Thursday, lingering into Friday in Tokyo. Mainly dry in Beijing with milder weather returning by Friday. Warm in Hong Kong with a stray thundershower each day.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Algiers	22/71	13/55	pc	21/70	12/53	s
Amsterdam	14/57	7/44	s	13/55	6/43	pc
Ankara	14/57	6/43	sh	13/55	-1/31	sh
Athens	12/53	7/44	pc	12/53	6/43	pc
Barcelona	18/61	7/44	s	17/62	8/46	s
Belgrade	18/50	4/39	sh	14/57	7/44	sh
Berlin	14/57	6/43	s	13/55	6/43	pc
Brussels	15/59	8/46	s	15/61	8/46	s
Budapest	13/55	5/41	s	18/64	6/43	s
Copenhagen	12/53	4/39	s	10/50	3/37	c
Costa Del Sol	23/71	10/50	s	21/70	11/52	pc
Dublin	13/55	7/44	c	13/55	8/46	pc
Edinburgh	12/53	6/43	c	13/55	6/43	c
Florence	15/59	5/41	pc	17/62	7/44	s
Frankfurt	14/57	4/39	s	12/53	6/43	pc
Geneva	17/62	6/43	s	16/61	7/44	s
Helsinki	9/48	3/37	sh	5/41	-5/24	c
Istanbul	11/52	7/44	c	12/53	8/43	c
Kiev	13/55	4/39	pc	17/62	6/43	s
Las Palmas	21/70	14/57	c	20/68	14/57	s
Lisbon	21/70	13/55	s	19/66	12/53	c
London	16/61	7/44	s	15/59	8/46	pc
Madrid	25/73	7/44	s	23/73	7/44	s
Mallorca	14/57	6/43	s	17/62	8/46	s
Milan	13/55	7/44	pc	21/70	9/48	c
Moscow	9/48	6/43	r	12/53	2/35	c
Munich	12/53	2/35	c	14/57	3/37	c
Nice	18/64	11/52	s	18/64	11/52	pc
Oslo	12/53	1/34	sh	9/48	3/37	c
Paris	17/62	8/46	s	17/62	7/44	s
Prague	14/57	5/41	c	15/59	4/39	pc
Reykjavik	1/34	-5/24	sn	-1/31	-7/20	pc
Riga	12/53	3/37	pc	9/48	0/32	c
Rome	11/52	4/39	c	13/55	7/44	pc
St. Petersburg	9/48	6/43	r	8/46	-4/25	pc
Stockholm	12/53	2/35	c	7/44	2/35	s
Strasbourg	17/62	7/44	pc	15/61	8/46	pc
Tallinn	9/48	4/39	sh	5/41	-5/24	c
Tbilisi	16/61	5/41	c	19/66	8/46	c
Venice	15/59	6/43	pc	17/62	8/46	pc
Vienna	14/57	7/44	c	15/59	6/43	s
Warsaw	15/59	4/39	pc	14/57	3/37	pc
Zurich	13/55	5/41	pc	16/61	7/44	pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	34/75	12/53	s	35/79	13/55	s
Beirut	22/71	15/59	pc	19/66	14/57	r
Cairo	24/75	17/62	r	21/70	13/55	sh
Damascus	22/71	10/50	pc	19/66	11/52	r
Jerusalem	21/70	10/50	pc	18/64	11/52	r
Luxor	36/97	17/62	s	34/93	16/61	pc
Riyadh	39/84	13/55	s	39/89	15/59	s

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Anchorage	4/39	-10/15	sf	1/34	-7/20	pc
Atlanta	22/71	5/43	s	19/66	9/48	pc
Boston	1/34	-3/27	sn	4/39	2/35	pc
Chicago	15/61	4/39	s	14/57	4/39	pc
Dallas	25/77	13/55	sh	19/66	13/55	sh
Denver	11/52	-4/25	sh	8/46	-3/27	pc
Detroit	11/52	0/32	s	14/57	3/37	s
Honolulu	29/84	22/71	c	29/84	23/73	pc
Houston	25/77	19/61	sh	25/77	17/62	sh
Los Angeles	20/68	11/52	s	19/66	9/48	s
Miami	28/79	18/59	s	28/79	18/64	pc
Minneapolis	17/62	5/41	pc	13/55	3/37	c
Montreal	1/34	-5/24	sn	6/43	0/32	pc
Nassau	28/79	18/61	s	28/79	19/64	pc
New York	7/44	-1/31	sn	10/50	4/39	pc
Orlando	23/73	9/48	s	23/73	13/55	s
Phoenix	24/75	9/48	s	21/70	7/44	sh
San Fran.	18/64	8/46	s	17/62	7/44	s
Seattle	10/50	2/35	pc	11/52	2/35	pc
Toronto	6/43	-4/25	s	11/52	1/34	s
Vancouver	8/46	1/34	pc	9/48	3/29	pc
Washington	10/50	1/34	s	16/61	5/41	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Almaty	15/59	6/48	sh	18/66	8/46	sh
Bali	32/89	23/71	pc	32/89	23/71	c
Bangkok	33/91	24/75	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
Beijing	11/52	4/39	r	10/50	3/37	sh
Bombay	29/84	18/64	s	29/77	17/62	pc
Calcutta	32/89	21/70	s	31/88	23/71	pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	23/73	pc	32/89	23/71	pc
Colombo	30/86	25/73	pc	29/84	25/73	pc
Hanoi	26/79	20/68	pc	26/79	20/68	c
Ho Chi Minh	35/97	24/75	pc	34/93	24/75	pc
Hong Kong	23/73	18/68	pc	24/75	19/66	c
Islamabad	28/82	16/61	r	21/70	17/62	r
Jakarta	29/86	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Karachi	33/92	14/57	s	29/84	14/57	s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73	r	31/88	23/71	r
K. Kinabalu	33/91	26/79	sh	33/91	25/77	pc
Manila	31/88	21/70	pc	31/88	21/70	s
New Delhi	31/88	17/62	pc	32/89	17/62	pc
Phnom Penh	36/95	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	c
Phuket	33/91	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Rangoon	33/91	25/77	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Seoul	14/57	5/37	pc	17/62	5/41	r
Shanghai	19/66	15/59	r	20/77	19/66	r
Singapore	33/91	27/80	sh	33/91	28/79	pc
Taipei	21/70	20/68	r	27/80	20/68	c
Tokyo	21/70	9/48	s	23/73	9/48	pc
Vientiane	34/76	22/68	pc	28/79	20/68	c

Africa

Algiers	19/66	4/39	s	19/66	8/43	s
Cape Town	21/70	13/55	sh	21/70	11/52	pc
Casablanca	18/64	12/53	r	19/66	10/50	c
Harare	21/70	17/62	r	26/79	14/57	sh
Lagos	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Nairobi	27/80	14/57	c	28/84	14/57	pc
Tunis	11/52	7/44	sh	13/55	4/39	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	28/84	17/62	s	24/75	8/46	s
Caracas	29/84	22/71	s	29/84	23/73	pc
Lima	26/79	19/66	r	26/79	19/66	c
Mexico City	22/71	10/50	c	25/77	11/52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/79	22/71	r	27/80	21/70	sh
Santiago	25/77	6/43	s	28/79	9/48	s

Oceania

Auckland	21/70	13/55	s	20/68	14/57	s
Sydney	21/70	14/57	s	22/71	16/61	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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THE AMERICAS

In This Neck of Woods, Cultists Were Normal

By Carey Goldberg
New York Times Service

MANZANO, New Mexico — Two miles up a rutted red dirt road here lies a quixotic little kingdom of rubber tires. It was this Spartan 40-acre (16 hectares) camp in a silent ponderosa forest, neighbors and the authorities believe, that served as the final New Mexico staging platform for members of the Heaven's Gate cult, before they set out for the luxury estate in California where they chose to die.

Reflecting months of painstaking work in 1995, the compound includes walls of piled tires, jumbles of loose tires, a large metal warehouse-like building and a roofless, five-room house built of tires packed with dirt and stacked tightly together in an architectural style not unusual in the area, known as an "Earth Ship." Many of the tires are chalk-marked "EB," which the compound's current owner believes was a designation of praise for the most diligent cult members: Early bird.

Early birds they were, said acquaintances of the cult members here who, like so many others, were baffled by the beliefs that drove these apparently pleasant, hard-working people to commit meticulously planned suicides.

"I hope they caught their spaceship," Larry Gustin, owner of Gustin's Hardware store in nearby Mountainair, said sympathetically.

In 1995, Mr. Gustin rented three offices adjacent to his store to the group for their computer work, at the same time they built and lived in their compound.

Others recalled some odd encounters with the group. Eddie Castillo, owner of the EJJM Gold Nugget grocery store, just north of Manzano, said that one female member had asked him to guide her through the Manzano Mountains to a crater she said she believed to be the site of a spaceship landing. He declined. And Mike Dew, the bushy-bearded preacher of Prophetic Voices in the Wilderness, a local fundamentalist church, said Sunday that he had once entered into a 45-minute scriptural duel with a group member known as Brother Logan Lahson — whose real name was John M. Craig, from New Mexico — and become convinced demonic forces were influencing the group.

Brother Logan Lahson "would look over his shoulder as if he were consulting with a physical entity and then he would speak to me as if he were taking the words from this being," Mr. Dew said. "It was a pervading form of darkness, not a red devil with horns."

But in New Mexico's peaks and deserts, including these scrubby hills and high plains 60 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Albuquerque, where there are so many alternative groups, the cult members struck residents as essentially normal.

In the immediate area of Manzano and Mountainair alone, residents said, there has been a Hindu retreat; a center for Russian mysticism; at least one survivalist enclave; the Sufi Foundation, a nearby retreat for those who practice Islamic mysticism; and New Age encampments.

One paramilitary group here has sought to secede from the country, residents said. Among the well-known figures in Mountainair (population 1,200), is Larry Crow, a militant who pleaded guilty last year to knowing about a plot to blow up Oklahoma abortion clinics and welfare offices in 1995. "To tell the truth," said one longtime Mountainair resident, "we've got nuttier people in town than those people were."

"The state has been full of those different people for years," said Carlos Sanchez, a retired accountant who has a weekend cabin at the base of the dirt road up to the compound. "They come and they love it in the mountains. No one bothers them. The local people keep very to themselves."

As did the cult members, building their compound in what the current owner, Jim Thorsen, has told The Albuquerque Tribune he believes to have been planned as an elaborate commune. He said the group had sold him the site in April 1996, without giving a reason, just 10 months after they had bought it. He also said they told him that they had planned to construct a bakery, pharmacy, lookout tower, "nutrilab" and "consuming area" and had planned to live in the "Earth Ship" structure made of tires and masonry.

The compound also includes a mess hall, kitchen, showers and bathrooms. Once a summer camp for an insurance company, it also has a baseball diamond and basketball court.

Though the tire construction may look like sinister barricades, it is a form of architecture that has caught on somewhat in the Southwest, which recycles the tires that provide the base for thick walls that are later plastered over. The Heaven's Gate group left behind a how-to book on the style called "Earth Ship: How to Build Your Own" (Solar Survival Press).

Leroy Herrera, a neighbor, watched the group haul their construction materials in a big yellow truck all summer in 1995, he said, and though they once asked to rent his cement mixer, they seemed to do everything on their own.

"They'd show you what they were doing on the computer," said Mr. Gustin's wife, Patsy, referring to the Web page designs. "They never were secretive. They always had the doors open."

When the group left, Mr. Gustin said, they said they had been called to California and that their superior had been afraid they would get snowed in at their mountain retreat. They said they hoped to come back in the spring, he said, but never did.

Jeff Mitchell/Reuters

IN MEMORIAM — A woman reading one of thousands of memorials to the 168 victims of the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City posted on the fence surrounding the site of the blast. The trial of Timothy McVeigh, a former soldier who is accused of carrying out the attack on April 19, 1995, began Monday in a courtroom in Boulder, Colorado, as lawyers began jury selection, which is expected to last two weeks.

POLITICAL NOTES

Campaign Reform Meets Public Apathy

PHILADELPHIA — Handsomely arrayed against the backdrop of Boston's historic Faneuil Hall and this city's Liberty Bell, the settings could not have been more auspicious for the launching of a drive to "renew American democracy" by overhauling its widely abused campaign financing system.

But the rhetoric, sparse crowds and deja vu from two decades of false starts sent another message: the enormousness of the task facing these latter-day revolutionaries as they try to mobilize the country behind legislation sponsored by Senators John McCain, Republican of Arizona, and Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, to set new limits on campaign contributions and spending.

So dispiriting are the reports out of Washington about prospects for the bill that speakers felt compelled to deny it is dead before it has had its first hearing.

"You folks don't look like you're here for a wake," Mr. Feingold said in welcoming about 100 supporters in Boston, who applauded eagerly, as if to celebrate the reported sign of a pulse.

As the Boston-to-Philadelphia foray indicated, leaders of the campaign finance effort face a kind of political Catch 22: Without a public outcry, members of Congress are reluctant to revamp a system under which incumbents can and usually do raise more than their challengers, ensuring their re-election in most cases.

But, with what many lawmakers describe as a widespread public cynicism about prospects for reform, it is difficult to arouse voters to bring the kind of pressure on Congress that it will take to force action.

"It's got to come from outside Washington," Mr. McCain said, "and it won't be easy."

"People do care," said Ann McBride, president of Common Cause, which helped organize the drive's kickoff.

"They just don't know how their voice is going to be heard over the din of money in Washington."

(Helen Dewar/WP)

Poll Message: Don't Cut Entitlements

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and congressional leaders are promising to balance the budget and cut taxes, but the message from a vast majority of Americans is: Don't do it by reducing spending on Social Security and Medicare, according to a new survey.

Moreover, according to the nationwide poll conducted by The Washington Post, Harvard University and the Kaiser Family Foundation, more than three-quarters of Americans believe that the federal budget can be balanced without touching Social Security (retirement) and Medicare benefits — despite claims to the contrary by congressional budget experts.

The poll shows that most Americans believe dire forecasts that Social Security and Medicare, the national health care program for the elderly, will go broke in the next century unless Congress takes action soon. But the action most favored by respondents is for Congress to eliminate perceived fraud, waste and abuse in the programs. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Dan Schnur, a Republican consultant, on Leon Panetta's potential challenge to Governor Pete Wilson of California, while noting the former White House chief of staff's connection to the campaign corruption allegations consuming Washington and his former colleagues: "Leon Panetta is a campaign commercial waiting to happen." *(LAT)*

Away From Politics

• Three years after the first B-2 stealth bomber was delivered to its Missouri base, the planes will be declared ready to take on nuclear and conventional combat missions. Six B-2s will become part of the Pentagon's "nuclear war plan" on Tuesday, a senior military officer said, speaking on condition of anonymity. Air Force officials declined to comment on the date, saying it was classified. *(AP)*

• A former Navy intelligence analyst accused of spying for his native South Korea pleaded not guilty Monday in federal court in Arlington, Virginia, and was ordered to stand trial starting July 14. Robert Kim, 57, could face life in prison and a $250,000 fine if convicted. *(AP)*

• Jury selection was to start Monday in the trial of a former soldier at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Malcolm Wright, 22, is charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder in the race-related killing of a black couple. *(AP)*

Fatal Attraction for New York Women

Nearly Half Who Were Killed Died by Hands of Their Loved Ones

By Pam Belluck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More women in New York City are killed by their husbands or boyfriends than in robberies, disputes, sexual assaults, drug violence, random attacks or any other crime in cases where the motive for murder is known.

That conclusion, long suspected by family violence and criminal justice experts, has been confirmed by a study of every woman killed in New York City over five years, one of the first studies of its kind in the country.

To piece together a portrait of these women, researchers from the New York City Department of Health spent nine months teasing clues out of the dispassionate documents that are the residue of murder: autopsy findings, crime scene reports, witness statements, toxicological and sexual assault tests, ballistics reports, and descriptions of stab wounds and strangulation marks.

Researchers looked at files on each of the 1,156 women age 16 and over killed in New York City from 1990 through 1994. In only 484 murders could investigators determine the killer's relationship to the victim — friend, stranger, acquaintance or relative. From that narrower pool, researchers learned that nearly half of the women were killed by current or former husbands or boyfriends, a much higher proportion than expected. Nationally, the figure is 40 percent, compared with 6 percent of men who were killed by wives or girlfriends.

More than half the women killed in the city during those years died in private homes, usually their own. In the majority of the cases in which the killer was identified, the murderers were people they knew.

When they were killed by their husbands, one-third of the time the women appeared to be trying to end the relationships. In one-quarter of the cases where husbands or boyfriends were the killers, children were also killed or hurt, or they watched the murders or found their mothers' bodies.

And, unlike men, who are killed most often by guns, women "are very likely to be punched and hit and burned and thrown out of windows," said the leader of the study, Susan Wilt, the director of epidemiology and surveillance for the Health Department's injury and prevention program.

"What's very clear is that female homicides are so different from male homicides," Dr. Wilt said, noting that her research staff attended monthly support group sessions and deliberately avoided looking at gruesome autopsy photographs while studying these deaths.

Understanding the deaths, city health officials say, will help map a plan for hospitals, law enforcement officials, clinics and community organizations to identify and protect women at risk.

Two clear patterns that emerged were particularly worrisome to the researchers. Two-thirds of the domestic violence killings were in the poorest boroughs, the Bronx and Brooklyn, and three-quarters of the women killed by husbands and boyfriends were black or Hispanic. These findings run counter to the long-held public impression that "domestic violence knows no class and color boundaries," said Dr. Jeff Fagan, director of the Center for Violence, Research and Prevention at Columbia University's School of Public Health.

"The myth of the classlessness of domestic violence is one that has persisted since the 1960s," Dr. Fagan said. "The truth is, it is a problem of poverty, associated with other characteristics like low marriage rates, high unemployment and social problems. Whatever we've done to prevent domestic violence has been more effective for white women and we have to figure out how to make it apply to poor women in poor areas." Also surprising was that in nearly one-third of the cases where husbands and boyfriends killed women, the men also tried to kill themselves.

AMERICAN TOPICS

How Airplane Tanks Powered Hot Rods

A visitor to Utah's Bonneville salt flats, scene of countless land speed records, might even today see one of the stranger vestiges of World War II: odd-looking, tear-drop-shaped aluminum hot rods made of war-surplus airplane parts.

Just as moon flights prompted computer development, the war spawned serious hot-rod racing, says Air & Space magazine.

"You take a guy who had some kind of Ford or Chevy that he'd been working on and driving to high school, and you throw him into this big airplane," said Pete Chapouris, a hot rod restorer.

"All of a sudden," he added, "he looks around and goes, 'Wow, man, that braided stainless steel oil line, that works. And what about this steering wheel, this is plenty cool. And look at these rear switches . . . and these seat belts — man, I could keep from flying out of my car.' "

Key to the Bonneville hot rods were car bodies made from drop tanks, the disposable, streamlined fuel containers carried under the wings and bellies of fighters. A navy veteran, Bill Burke, was the first to recognize how the old tanks could be used. He had seen a pile of wing tanks on a barge being taken ashore at Guadalcanal, and thought, "My God, what a beautiful piece of streamlining that is!" He measured a tank and, car buff that he was, knew that an engine block would fit inside.

"Here was something the government had designed to have a low coefficient of drag at 300 mph in flight," said Dennis Varni, who races a tank at Bonneville today, one of three of the vehicles still running. "It was the perfect thing to cut a hole in so you could poke your head out and see, put your flathead Ford engine in it, and go. It was affordable racing."

Surplus tanks cost as little as $35 apiece. (Ranchers snapped up many, sawing them in half to use as watering troughs.)

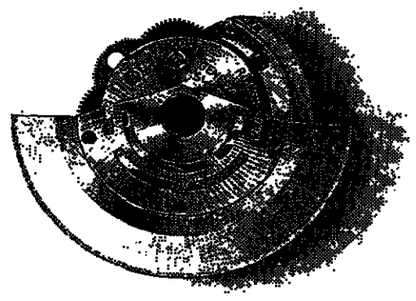
Within a few years of war's end, some of the fastest cars in Bonneville were "belly tank lakesters," or just "tanks." At a time when roadsters, most of them bucket-bodied 1932 Fords, had top speeds of 126 mph, the sudden reduction in frontal area offered by the belly tanks pushed speeds to as high as 160 mph. Their driver-in-front configuration presaged the rear-engine European grand prix cars that would later revolutionize racing.

Short Takes

Talk about frequent fliers. Mike Wayne of Rock Springs, Wyoming, realized that he was spending so much time at Hartsfield International Airport in Atlanta, a major airline hub, that he would see his family more if they lived there. So two weeks ago he packed up his wife and two daughters and brought them to live in suburban Atlanta. Wayne has logged a half-million miles travel in his business as a drug- and alcohol-testing specialist.

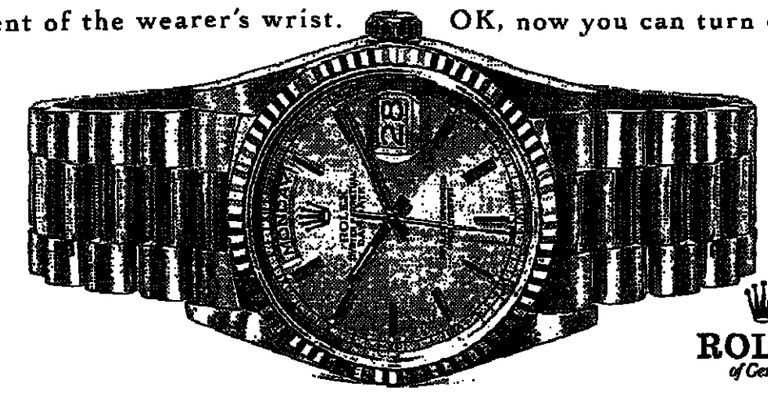
The majestic palm trees lining the broad boulevards of Beverly Hills have long been towering symbols of Southern California. But now these enormous Canary Island date palms are threatened by a deadly disease that eats at their cores and, in some cases, causes their one-ton crowns to snap off and plummet to earth. The city has hired three arborists to find the cause of the tumbling tops, but so far, says the Los Angeles Times, they remain stumped.

International Herald Tribune



If you want to wind your Rolex, turn the page.

It was Rolex who invented and patented the Perpetual rotor for the very first successful self-winding wrist chronometer. Today, this clever little device still reacts to the slightest movement of the wearer's wrist. OK, now you can turn over.



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Indian Prime Minister Faces Crucial Deadline

Congress Party Forces Confidence Vote

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — President Shankar Dayal Sharma on Monday gave Prime Minister H. D. Deve Gowda less than two weeks to prove that his 13-party coalition could muster a majority in Parliament despite losing the support of the Congress (I) Party.

Mr. Sharma's decision to set April 11 as the deadline for Mr. Deve Gowda's government to face a vote of confidence forced an early resolution to India's confused political situation, which drew leaders of various parties to the capital to try to shape the next government.

The 545-member Parliament, now in recess, had not been scheduled to reconvene until April 21. The Congress (I) Party, which governed India for most of the 50 years since independence, Sunday abandoned the minority coalition government, which it had backed last June to drive out the Bharatiya Janata Party after two weeks in power. Sitaram Kesri, the Congress leader, complained that Mr. Deve Gowda's government had not done enough to deny Bharatiya Janata, a Hindu nationalist party, a role in a new coalition government in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state.

With its government's leadership unsettled, India was unable to resolve any of its differences with Pakistan over the disputed Himalayan territory of Kashmir or other issues.

Salman Haider, the top bureaucrat in India's foreign ministry, said that the talks could continue despite the current political instability because there have been "continuities of policy" in various governments' positions.

He said there was no discussion of a proposal for the neighboring nations, which are capable of making nuclear weapons, to forswear using them against each other.

Mr. Deve Gowda met with coalition partners at his residence and afterward vowed to resist Congress's move to recapture control of the government. He also rejected the party's demand that he resign as prime minister.

"The trial of strength will be held on the floor of the house," Mr. Deve Gowda said. He described the 13 parties in his United Front coalition as "standing together like a rock."

The political arithmetic does not favor Mr. Deve Gowda. To survive, his government would have to attract votes either from a Congress (I) Party bidding for power or from the Bharatiya Janata Party, the main opposition since being ousted by Mr. Deve Gowda's coalition of regional and left-leaning parties. L. K. Advani, president of Bharatiya Janata, called for a midterm vote.

Mr. Deve Gowda's best but slim hope is for a split within Congress. A group of dissidents was not informed about Mr. Kesri's decision to withdraw support and believes that their party has not recovered enough popularity to face another election if one is called.

"Let's see if Congress remains united," said D. Raja, secretary of the Communist Party of India, a coalition partner. S. Jaipal Reddy, a United Front spokesman, said that coalition partners decided during a four-hour meeting to stand behind Mr. Deve Gowda as its leader. "At this stage, Congress should reconsider" its withdrawal of support, Mr. Reddy said.

The power play by Congress was engineered by Mr. Kesri, 77, who as party treasurer for almost two decades, has also faced the kind of allegations of corruption that have cut voter support for Congress. Government investigators are looking into allegations he accumulated assets beyond his income and accepted illegal party contributions from foreign sources. A government witness this month said that Mr. Kesri had assured minor party members they would receive promised bribes for supporting former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao on a 1993 vote of confidence. None of the allegations have resulted in criminal charges being filed against Mr. Kesri.

Issei Inouye/The Associated Press

Mr. Gingrich, left, and Mr. Hashimoto sharing a joke Monday at a breakfast meeting in Tokyo.

Savita Kirloskar/Reuters

DEPORTED — Policemen carrying a handicapped 10-year-old girl off a ship in Bombay on Monday. Twenty-one children were deported from Saudi Arabia after being caught begging in Jidda.

Japan Vows To Continue Leasing Land For U.S. Bases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Monday assured Newt Gingrich, the leader of the Republicans in the U.S. House, that Japan would continue to provide land for the American bases on Okinawa and vowed to extend leases beyond a May deadline.

"This is a question of whether we fulfill our obligation under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and so is a matter of our nation's existence," Mr. Hashimoto told a news conference.

Mr. Gingrich later told Japanese lawmakers at a reception that Washington was aware of the importance of Japan's support on security issues and that the United States intended to remain "the only superpower."

Security issues dominated his talks with Mr. Hashimoto, who assured Mr. Gingrich that Japan would continue to provide land for U.S. bases on Okinawa.

Residents of Okinawa have been unhappy with the large American military presence there, and oppose central government plans to force them to renew thousands of leases due to expire next month for land used by the U.S. bases.

It was the first time Mr. Hashimoto had formally confirmed he would submit a bill to Parliament revising the land expropriation laws, an issue that has become the most pressing domestic headache for his government.

The new legislation will, in effect, give the Japanese government a temporary extension of its leases on land occupied by the bases after the current contracts expire May 14.

About 3,000 people are refusing to renew the contracts, but 29,000 landowners have agreed to renew them.

The case is now before an Okinawan land expropriation committee, whose decision to renew leases was not expected before the May deadline because of a long hearing process.

Mr. Hashimoto also said he would not ask President Bill Clinton to withdraw U.S. troops from Japan because of uncertainties in the region's security. Mr. Hashimoto is expected to visit Washington in late April for talks with Mr. Clinton.

Local authorities on Okinawa, where about half of the 40,000 U.S. troops in Japan are stationed, want the bases closed by 2015.

The quarrel between the central and Okinawan governments over the bases flared up in September 1995, when three U.S. servicemen were arrested for raping an Okinawan schoolgirl. *(Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY

Cambodia Dissident To Pursue Crusade

PHNOM PENH — The opposition politician Sam Rainsy vowed Monday to pursue his crusade against government corruption, a day after a grenade attack killed at least 16 people at a demonstration he organized.

The two Cambodian prime ministers agreed to create an independent commission to investigate the attack Sunday outside the national assembly, where supporters of Mr. Sam Rainsy's opposition Khmer Nation Party had gathered.

Mr. Sam Rainsy, who accused one of the prime ministers, Hun Sen, of orchestrating the attack, said he had little faith the inquiry commission would establish the guilty parties. *(AFP)*

Taipei Rejects Offer For Vice Presidency

TAIPEI — Taiwan on Monday brushed aside Beijing's first reported offer to allow the Taiwan president to serve as the vice president of China once the two sides are reunified.

Tokyo newspapers reported that President Jiang Zemin of China had mentioned the offer to Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda of Japan.

But an official at the Taiwan presidential office said: "Our president is the president of the Republic of China. Why should he only serve as the vice president?" *(AFP)*

Philippine Rebels Surrender to Army

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Twenty-one members of a breakaway Muslim insurgent faction surrendered to Philippine military authorities Monday in this southern city, a rebel leader said.

The chief of the southern command, Lieutenant General Romeo Padiernos, said the remaining Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels number between 2,500 and 3,000, and not 9,000 as the group has claimed.

The group broke off from the Moro National Liberation Front, which signed a landmark peace accord with Manila last year, ending 24 years of rebellion. *(AFP)*

China and Vietnam To Resolve Dispute

HANOI — China has agreed to meet with Vietnam to discuss disputed maritime claims triggered by a Chinese oil rig outside the Gulf of Tonkin, officials said Monday.

But observers cautioned that the talks would yield little progress. Officials said a date had not yet been set.

The dispute flared March 7 when a Chinese oil rig moved into the contested area, prompting Hanoi to demand that China cease exploration and move the rig. *(AFP)*

For the Record

Hundreds of Karen refugees fled from Burma to Thailand as the Rangoon junta swept through rebel enclaves, the Thai military said. *(AFP)*

An East Timorese man has been jailed for one year for displaying a banner insulting President Suharto of Indonesia in the territory last year, the Antara news agency reported. *(Reuters)*

A key heroin trafficker, Liu Wei Ming, who is also wanted in the United States, has been arrested, the Thai police said. *(Reuters)*

Radio Adapts In Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong on Monday inaugurated a radio service in Mandarin Chinese, the official language of the territory's future rulers in China.

Most of Hong Kong's 6.4 million people speak Cantonese, the Chinese dialect spoken in China's Guangdong Province, next to Hong Kong.

But about half a million people speak Mandarin, and the number is rising as China prepares to resume control of Hong Kong on July 1 after more than 150 years of British rule.

Chau Tak-hay, Hong Kong's secretary for broadcasting, culture and sport, said the new service of the government-financed Radio Television Hong Kong would help migrants whose mother tongue was Mandarin adapt more readily to Hong Kong.

Australia Assures China on Close Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Prime Minister John Howard of Australia assured Prime Minister Li Peng of China on Monday that Australia wanted close ties with China but warned that disagreements over human rights could arise.

Mr. Howard also appealed to the Chinese leader to release a jailed Australian businessman, James Peng, saying that the move would help relations between the two countries.

"I said inevitably in the area of human rights there would be differences," Mr. Howard said after his meeting. "I don't think it's realistic to imagine that human rights issues are not going to crop up."

Mr. Peng was jailed for 18 years in September 1995 after he was convicted of embezzling about $180,000 in a case linked to his publicly listed company, Champagn Industrial, which is based in the south China city of Shenzhen.

His family has said he was abducted in the Portuguese enclave of Macau and bundled across the border into China where he was handed over to the authorities.

Mr. Peng has insisted that the charges are an effort by business rivals to gain hold of his company.

During the talks Monday, Mr. Li accepted an invitation to visit Australia, the Xinhua press agency said. It did not give a date for the visit, which would be his first to Australia since 1988.

The acceptance was regarded as a sign that relations have improved since Mr. Howard infuriated China last September by meeting the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet.

"I want to assure you that Australia is committed to a very close bilateral relationship," Mr. Howard said he had told Mr. Li.

The Howard-Li meeting coincided with an accounting by China of prisoners. The deputy justice minister, Zhang Xiufu, said Monday that China was holding 2,026 prisoners convicted of counterrevolutionary offenses.

According to the official figures, 46 of every 10,000 prisoners are convicted of counterrevolutionary activity.

"Counterrevolutionary prisoners are not political prisoners," Mr. Zhang said.

"They are prisoners who have endangered and sabotaged national security, they have conducted activities to overthrow the political power of China and it is not solely because of their different views or thoughts," he said at a briefing.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

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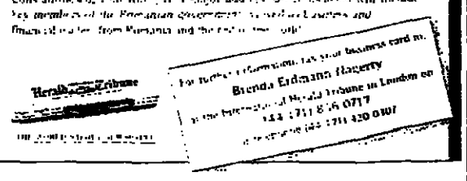
Romanian Investment Summit

Bucharest, October 29 & 30, 1997

Romania is increasingly attracting the attention of the international investment community. In order to assess future investment and to highlight the progress Romania is making, it has chosen to present itself as one of the most exciting investment opportunities at one of the International Herald Tribune's premiere business conferences and exhibitions in Bucharest in October.

The Romanian Investment Summit will be opened by President Emil Constantinescu. The full day conference and exhibition will include key speakers from the Romanian government, international business and financial sectors from Romania and the rest of the world.



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EUROPE

Crowd Denounces Italy as Albania Mourns Drowning Victims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA, Albania — Albania united in grief Monday for refugees who drowned in a shipwreck off Italy, triggering protests against Rome, which is poised to lead a multinational force to protect aid to the lawless country.

In rebel-held Vlore, the southern port from where the boat left and one of two ports the force approved by the United Nations is meant to secure, about 3,000 people attended a rally denouncing both Italy for the boat's sinking Friday and Albania's president, Sali Berisha.

In Tirana, the capital, drivers honked horns and buses stopped in a main square as the Balkan nation paused at midday to mourn the more than 80 people who died after their Russian-built vessel sank in a collision with an Italian Navy ship.

Pandeli Pasko, the Albanian ambassador to Italy, told Italy's Channel 5 television that he had compiled an updated list of people still missing and that the total was 83. Italian authorities have said the number is likely to be lower, however. There were 121 Albanians on the ship; 34 were pulled out of the water in difficult weather conditions, and four bodies were found Friday night.

The mourning cast a shadow over Italy's plans to lead a force of about 2,500 police or troops to protect deliveries of food and medicines.

Many of the 34 survivors of the sinking accused the Italian Navy of ramming their vessel to stem a flood of refugees after about 13,000 fled across the Adriatic this month.

Mr. Pasko said, however, that "it was only an accident" and added, "You have to recall all the Albanians who were rescued by the Italian Navy."

On Monday, an Italian helicopter overflew the scene of the sinking, while a navy vessel crisscrossed the choppy seas below.

As Italy searched for more victims in the Adriatic, Rome pushed ahead with plans for the force of 2,500.

Athens said Monday that it would contribute about 700 soldiers, and Romania said it would send 400. France, Spain, Portugal and Turkey also have expressed willingness to take part.

Much of southern Albania is in rebel hands after protests at the collapse of popular savings schemes this year spilled into insurrection in March. Looting is rife and most foreign nationals have been evacuated.

A Dutch diplomat, Jan de Marchant et d'Ansembourg, the head of a European Union mission planning aid and security, said that advance units were "not likely before the end of the week."

Mr. D'Ansembourg noted that Mr. Berisha was firmly in favor of the multinational force and that the Parliament voted overwhelmingly to accept it Sunday, two days after the sinking.

But he said it would not be a good idea to deploy Italians now in Vlore.

Demonstrators in Vlore chanted anti-Berisha slogans in the square by a monument marking where Albania declared independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1912.

"We want the Italian government to accept its responsibilities publicly and compensate the victims," said Albert Shyti, head of the self-styled salvation committee in Vlore.

He said that Italy also must recover all bodies. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Blair Vows To Be Tough On Unions In Britain

Reuters

LONDON — Tony Blair, the British opposition leader, defended his party's labor-union policy Monday, saying a Labour victory would not mean a return to the strike-bound days of the 1970s.

He dismissed assertions by the ruling Conservatives that a Labour government would dismantle trade union laws ushered in under former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and vowed that "strikes without ballots, the closed shop and all the rest" were things of the past.

"The essential trade elements of the trade union legislation of the 1980s will remain," he wrote in The Times. "The changes that we do propose would leave British law the most restrictive on trade unions in the Western world."

Mr. Blair described the Conservatives' attempts to revive fears of union stranglehold on industry as ludicrous and said neither the trade unions nor the Labour Party wanted to turn back the clock.

As he campaigned after the long Easter holiday dominated by the resignation of Sir Michael Hirst, chairman of the Scottish Conservatives, over assertions that he had had a homosexual lover, and amid calls for two other members of Parliament to step down, Mr. Blair said Labour would do its best to keep the May 1 election positive.

The Conservatives were also trying to change tracks and refocus their campaign. After party members' best efforts to convince the two Parliament members, Neil Hamilton and Piers Merchant, that it was time to go, there were signs on Monday of a party retreat after both insisted on contesting the election.

Mr. Hamilton is at the center of accusations that the owner of the Harrods store, Mohammed al Fayed, paid several members of Parliament generously to ask certain questions on the floor of the House of Commons. Photographs of Mr. Merchant, who is married, kissing a 17-year-old nightclub hostess in a park were splashed across the front pages of most of the country's newspapers.

Mr. Major had hinted in a letter commending Sir Michael for stepping down that Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Merchant should do the same. But after it seemed unlikely that either would, Dame Jill Knight, the deputy chairwoman of powerful Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, softened the party's position, saying that voters would be more interested in the party's positions on the economy and education than on who was having an affair.

Assimilating in France

Success and Failure in an Immigrant Town

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

CHANTELOUP-LES-VIGNES, France — This new town west of Paris, which is home to people from more than 60 nationalities and ethnic groups, exemplifies France's efforts as well as its failures in assimilating immigrants.

It has all the problems that many French see as being associated with areas of high immigration: crime, drugs, unemployment. But it also offers decent schools and provides a relatively broad range of social and health facilities.

The town itself, although defaced with graffiti and with the shutters of some dwellings welded shut against burglars, seeks to provide a village atmosphere, with low blocks of apartments and houses grouped round squares. It looks more like a middle-class development than other "hot" suburbs in which social and racial tensions are rife.

In contrast to the American melting pot, which turns immigrants into hyphenated citizens — African-Americans, Mexican-Americans, etc. — France's policy of assimilation has always aimed at turning foreigners into Frenchmen and Frenchwomen.

Assimilation, said the interior minister, Jean-Louis Debre, is a "cultural choice." Thus, millions of citizens who have Italian, Polish, Spanish and other foreign surnames are otherwise entirely French.

There is in general no such thing as a hyphenated Frenchman.

The transformation is achieved mainly through the schools, where foreigners follow exactly the same curriculum as French students. And in Chanteloup-les-Vignes, which is one of about 600 educational priority zones that receive extra funding to deal with assimilation and social problems, educational attainment is high, even if for a large proportion of young people school leads directly to unemployment.

"We take in the children of squatters even if some would like us not to," Jean-Pierre Tilly, the district school superintendent, said.

"For me, it is of prime importance that all children receive an education. When we see children out of school and in the streets, we go out and get them."

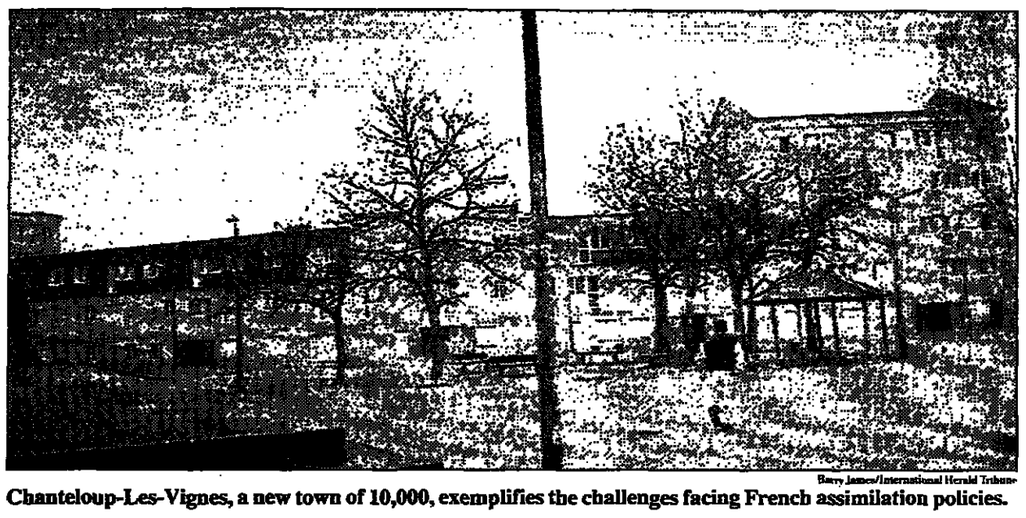
Because of unemployment and because France is coping with a relatively new kind of immigration, largely North African and Islamic, many fear that the assimilation model is breaking down. These fears have been exacerbated by the ultrarightist National Front, which threatens to send millions of "foreigners" home and put French citizens first in line for jobs, houses and social benefits.

The government argues that the real problem today is illegal immigration, which makes it more difficult to assimilate the foreigners already here.

The government recently proposed a series of measures to aid the assimilation of as many as 4 million foreigners and about 1.7 million of their French-born children, including free tuition for French lessons, help with homework for children of parents who do not speak French, aid in finding jobs and a reduction in the qualifying time for naturalization to six years from seven.

Jean-Claude Gaudin, the minister in charge of integration, said the steps had been designed to prevent the existence of "self-enclosed communities" outside the mainstream of French life.

The measures will be taken in conjunction with a campaign against illegal immigration that will entail fines for employers who hire foreigners without working papers, tighter border controls and an increasing number of deportations. The problem, however, is not merely one of people overstaying their visitors' visas. France has a large but uncounted number of people who cannot obtain residence or labor permits but cannot be deported either.



Barry James/International Herald Tribune

Chanteloup-Les-Vignes, a new town of 10,000, exemplifies the challenges facing French assimilation policies.

These include people born in France who never obtained naturalization, people with French spouses and those with children born in France. They call themselves *sans papiers* — the undocumented ones.

With a population of 10,000, more than two-thirds of which is under the age of 30, Chanteloup-les-Vignes is among the most racially diverse towns in France.

The population is bigger than official statistics suggest, because they do not take into account illegal immigrants and undocumented people.

The crackdown on illegal immigrants has sent shivers of fear running through many sectors of the community here. Whether or not they have French identity papers, local residents say they are frequently stopped and searched by police, apparently on the basis of their racial characteristics. Much of its foreign population is of Algerian, North African or sub-Saharan origin, and the sight of women with veiled heads or bright African dresses is common in the town's streets.

But the immigrant community, here as elsewhere in France, has largely turned in on itself, according to some social workers. The community struggles with language problems, frictions with society and the slim chance of finding decent jobs.

Mr. Tilly said: "The illegals are increasingly becoming marginalized. They hesitate to ask for help because they are afraid that the authorities might find out about their situations."

Nevertheless, he said, schools in Chanteloup-les-Vignes require only a vaccination certificate for a child to be enrolled and do not inquire into the residence status of parents.

That was one aspect of French immigration policy that appealed to Philip Coltoff, executive director of the U.S. Children's Aid Society, who was one of several American academics, health experts and social workers visiting Chanteloup-les-Vignes recently to compare French and American methods of dealing with immigration.

In New York, Mr. Coltoff said, "We have found more than 1,000 children in just one district who are not going to school."

With the threat of deportation hanging over illegal aliens in the United States, he said, many parents "are afraid that if they send them to school they'll be put into the computer system." — and this applies even to children born in the United States who are therefore legal, even if their parents are not.

As a result, he said, in America "we are finding children selling flowers on street corners because they are not in school and this is the way in which they help sustain their families."

Mr. Tilly said the young people he saw daily in the schools here showed relatively few problems with integration. Some come from families where the parents speak little French and the children speak little Arabic, he said.

Although a nearby high school offers Arabic as a foreign-language option, Mr. Tilly said, most of the children in Chanteloup-les-Vignes opt for English.

BRIEFLY

Ulster 'Marching Season' Starts

BELFAST — Northern Ireland's "marching season" by pro-British Protestants began peacefully Monday, but a Unionist leader warned that the province was edging back toward sectarian violence.

"The history of Northern Ireland indicates that when one side becomes violent, the other reacts," David Ervine, a leader of the Progressive Unionist Party, told the BBC. "Slowly, we are sliding back to where we were."

He was commenting on an attempted car-bomb attack Sunday on a Belfast office of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein. He said a series of IRA attacks had put the truce declared in October 1994 by Protestant paramilitary groups under immense strain. *(Reuters)*

National Front Issues Program

STRASBOURG — The far-right National Front unveiled its program for government Monday, including a proposal for a "French first" amendment to the constitution.

At the end of a three-day congress, the party issued a manifesto for parliamentary elections next spring. Proposals included replacement of 10-year residence permits for foreigners with 12-month papers and taxation of employers who hire foreigners.

Up to 100,000 people demonstrated against the National Front in Strasbourg over the weekend, and about 30 people were arrested after clashes. *(Reuters)*

Serb Customs Pact Under Fire

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian leaders and international peace officials lashed out Monday at an agreement on a customs union between the Bosnian Serbs and their former patrons in Belgrade.

A spokesman for Carl Bildt, who is overseeing the civilian aspects of the Dayton peace pact, said the accord had been reached but not yet signed.

"If political secession of the Republika Srpska was not in the cards, economic secession is not in the cards either," said Mr. Bildt's spokesman, Colum Murphy.

Foreign Trade Minister Hasan Muratovic said the accord would jeopardize adoption of customs legislation by the joint institutions of Bosnia-Herzegovina. *(AFP)*

Yeltsin to Skip NATO Meeting

MOSCOW — Boris Yeltsin has no plans to attend the July meeting of NATO leaders in Madrid, but he would like to reach an agreement with the Western alliance before the summit meeting, his spokesman said Monday.

The Itar-Tass news agency had said Sunday that Mr. Yeltsin would go to the meeting, where NATO is expected to invite former Soviet allies to join the alliance.

But his spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, said Monday that Mr. Yeltsin did not plan to attend. He did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Yeltsin would sign an agreement on Russia's relations with NATO, saying that the possibility of a Paris meeting to sign a Russia-NATO treaty had been discussed in Helsinki. *(AP)*

Attack on German Club Hurts 6

BERLIN — About 60 suspected extremist rightists attacked a youth club in the eastern German city of Chemnitz, hurting six persons, the police said Monday.

A police spokesman said the attackers had rampaged through the club late Sunday night. The police detained 17 people. *(Reuters)*

Yeltsin Forges Ahead on Belarus Pact

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin gave the green light Monday to a draft treaty that would push Russia into a union with Belarus, despite liberals' fears that he might be signing away some of his powers to a hard-liner.

Mr. Yeltsin's foreign affairs adviser, Dmitri Ryurikov, told the Itar-Tass news agency that his boss had approved the draft of a document for signing Wednesday with President Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus.

Mr. Ryurikov said the agreement could still be amended before Wednesday, leaving doubts about just how close the ties between Russia and Belarus, a former Soviet republic, will be. Previous accords on integration have had few practical implications.

The Interfax news agency quoted an official as saying that an agreement would be signed Wednesday but added: "The most recent version of the text of the treaty should not be regarded as something final and fixed."

Mr. Yeltsin appeared to have resisted Russian liberals who fear that the authoritarian Mr. Lukashenko could gain a slice of power at the Kremlin's expense, posing questions about democracy, stability and human rights.

Russia, a nuclear state of nearly 150 million people, has been working on forming a "community" with its less wealthy western neighbor of about 10 million under an agreement signed by Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Lukashenko on April 2 last year.

Kremlin aides say Russians will not wake up Thursday in a new, single state but that the accord has "colossal importance."

A draft of the new treaty was confusing and left many questions unanswered. It provided for a union under which the two states would be independent but coordinate their foreign, economic and military policies closely.

The union would develop a joint legal system, joint operation of energy, transport and communications systems, promote mutual trade and adhere to a common customs policy. It would also prepare for the introduction of a single currency.

Liberals fear that Mr. Lukashenko could gain jurisdiction over some decisions affecting Russia under a nine-member Supreme Council that will oversee the Russia-Belarus union.

Mr. Yeltsin, 66, says that forging better ties with Belarus is a popular move because many Russians are nostalgic for the former Soviet Union.

But Kremlin officials said that liberals, led by the first deputy prime ministers, Anatoli Chubais and Boris Nemtsov, had tried to prevent Mr. Yeltsin from approving the treaty and that divisions had opened in the government over the integration plans.

Serbs Stone Croatian Candidates

The Associated Press

ZAGREB, Croatia — Serbian protesters threw bricks and eggs at candidates of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union party in Vukovar, the largest town in Serb-held eastern Croatia, on Monday, according to a United Nations spokesman.

The assault was the most serious incident yet in the campaign for April 13 elections, which are intended to usher in the peaceful return of the region to Croatian rule.

In 1995, Croatia recaptured all the lands held by the rebel Serbs except this sliver of turf on its easternmost tip.

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INTERNATIONAL

In 'Good-Faith Signal' to North, Seoul Lifts Ban on Rice Donations

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korea lifted its ban on private rice donations to impoverished North Korea on Monday, in a move apparently designed to coax the North into joining peace talks.

South Korea has not sent rice to the Stalinist North since the summer of 1995, when the North Koreans detained a South Korean aid ship carrying 150,000 tons of rice, forced it to fly the North Korean flag and arrested crew members on spying charges.

That behavior so incensed President Kim Young Sam of South Korea that he stopped all government shipments of rice and banned all rice donations to the North by private humanitarian aid agencies.

"Until now, rice has been Kim Young Sam's most important North Korea policy tool," said O Je Shin, director of the South Korean office of World Vision, a California-based aid group. "When it comes to rice, the government wants the upper hand."

President Kim's decision to soften his stand on rice demonstrates how badly Seoul and Washington want North Korea to join four-party peace talks among the two Koreas, the United States and China. Seoul and Washington see the talks as the best chance for a permanent peace on the divided peninsula — so much so that Mr. Kim apparently was willing to set aside the deep, personal sense of betrayal he felt over the last rice incident, which cost him dearly in public opinion polls.

The decision is also especially symbolic because of the almost spiritual importance rice, the staple of all Korean meals, has to people on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone.

One senior government official said the decision was partly due to suggestions from the numerous U.S. officials who have visited Seoul recently. In the past week, Mr. Kim has met with Vice President Al Gore; the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and a bipartisan delegation of five U.S. senators, led by Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who also visited North Korea.

"The visits certainly left an impression," the official said. "That diplomacy is related to today's decision by the Korean government."

For the last two years, private aid groups have been free to supply wheat flour, powdered milk, potatoes, clothes and other assistance to famine-stricken North Korea, where as many as a quarter of South Korea's 45 million citizens have relatives. But rice was banned.

In lifting the rice ban, officials of the South Korean Unification Ministry said they wanted to send a "good-faith signal" to North Korea, which has demanded food aid as a condition of attending proposed four-way peace talks. The talks would be aimed at bringing a formal end to the Korean War, which ended 44 years ago with an uneasy cease-fire that still holds.

U.S. and South Korean officials have rejected North Korea's demand for food in advance as a condition for attending the talks. But both governments have said they would continue providing food aid on humanitarian grounds. The United States recently agreed to give $10 million and South Korea $6 million to the UN World Food Program for food aid to North Korea.

While many South Koreans mistrust the North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, and fear that food aid may be funneled directly to the North's military, many in South Korea praised the decision.

"If our long-term strategy is to prevent a catastrophic collapse in North Korea, then providing food aid is the prudent thing to do," said Lho Kyong Soo, a political science professor at Seoul National University.

Mr. O, the World Vision official, said his group would take advantage of the government's announcement immediately by shipping 1,000 tons of rice purchased in Vietnam, worth about $250,000, to North Korea.

Last December, World Vision built a $30,000 noodle factory in Pyongwon, just north of the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, to help feed North Koreans. Mr. O said World Vision was bringing about 50 tons of wheat flour a month from China into North Korea to produce enough noodles to feed 10,000 people a day.

Byun Jin Heung, director of the Korean Conference on Religion and Peace, a federation of six church groups, said the lifting of the ban would allow his group to add significantly to the $60,000 it had sent for North Korean famine relief since 1995.

The South Korean government requires that all private donations of food or goods be made to the South Korean Red Cross. The Unification Ministry spokesman, Kang Ho Yang, said that would not change. Mr. Kang also said the government would limit the total amount of rice that private groups could send, but he did not say what the limit would be.

So far this year, the South Korean Red Cross has sent four shipments to North Korea worth about $2.3 million, including 1,500 tons of wheat flour, 15,000 pairs of socks, 8 tons of powdered milk for infants. In April, the agency plans to send another $1 million worth of powdered milk, potatoes, cabbage and radish seeds.

Clark Reportedly Chosen To Command U.S. Forces In Europe and Lead NATO

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has picked General Wesley Clark of the U.S. Army to become the next top NATO military commander and head of U.S. forces in Europe, according to senior defense officials.

The selection is arguably the second-most significant military appointment Mr. Clinton will have to make this year, after naming a new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, given the issues confronting the United States and its European allies: NATO expansion, relations with Russia and operations in Bosnia.

"We wanted someone who's both a soldier and a statesman, someone with diplomatic and policy experience," a senior Pentagon official said.

General Clark, 52, brings to the job a knowledge of Russian and extensive experience with Bosnia. He was the senior military member on the diplomatic team that brokered the 1995 Dayton peace accords that stopped the fighting in Bosnia.

Now head of the U.S. Southern Command, which oversees U.S. military operations in Central and South America, General Clark will be following in the footsteps of two other army generals who went from there to the post of supreme allied commander in Europe: John Galvin, who led NATO from 1985 to 1987, and George Joulwan, the current NATO chief, who is to retire this summer.

A West Point graduate and former Rhodes scholar, General Clark has been on a fast track throughout his military career. After a combat command in Vietnam where he won Silver and Bronze stars, he went on to an instructor's job in West Point's social sciences department; a stint on the army chief's staff helping to prepare plans for the all-volunteer military; Command and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was first in his class; a White House fellowship; early promotion to major; a tour as operations officer of a brigade in Germany; a year and a half as assistant executive officer to General Alexander Haig Jr., then NATO chief; and early promotion to lieutenant colonel, becoming the first in his West Point class to command a battalion.

He also served in senior jobs at the National Training Center, Fort Leavenworth and the Training and Doctrine Command, commanding the 1st Cavalry Division, then becoming director of strategy on the Pentagon's Joint Staff.

Defense Secretary William Cohen recommended General Clark for the NATO job after interviewing 11 four-star officers and two three-star officers, according to a defense official.

According to the official, Mr. Cohen used the interview process to begin thinking as well about a replacement for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, who steps down in October.

Like Mr. Clinton, General Clark grew up in Arkansas and attended Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, leading to a widespread impression that the two have a long-standing association. In fact, they did not know each other as students in Arkansas, and their time at Oxford did not overlap.

Jim Hollander/Reuters

A Palestinian woman protesting in the village of Surif on Monday as Israeli troops with wrecking equipment prepared to destroy her house, where a bomber lived before he killed four, including himself, in Tel Aviv.

BARRIERS: *U.S. Trade Report*

Continued from Page 1

Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, will serve as an important component in the Clinton administration's trade policies this year. It may provide a basis for eventual sanctions against countries that deny adequate copyright protection or impose obstacles to imports.

While a strong dollar and sluggish growth in Europe and Japan are seen as the principal reasons behind an expanding U.S. trade deficit, the White House has mounted an aggressive campaign to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers that it says have also contributed.

The goods and services deficit in January widened to $12.7 billion from $10.5 billion in December. The January figure was the largest monthly shortfall since 1992.

Japan led the list in terms of coverage in the report, taking up 46 pages, followed by the European Union, with 26 pages, and China, with 17.

No country was removed from the list this year, and four — Ecuador, Ethiopia, Panama and Paraguay — were added.

From this broad report covering objectionable trade practices, the administration has 30 days to select a smaller list of countries for negotiations about improper protection of copyrights and patents.

The White House also faces a Sept. 30 deadline by which it can target countries under its what is known as its "Super 301" negotiating authority. Super 301 is an annual review that allows the United States to intensify pressure on countries seen as having particularly onerous trade barriers.

Failure to reach a successful conclusion to negotiations with countries in either category could result in the imposition of U.S. sanctions.

While the administration has used the threat of the Super 301 designation to force countries cede ground, it has yet to actually use the Super 301 provisions.

Monday's report said that while trade conflicts with Tokyo had lately lost some of their intensity, the administration would continue to use "a mix of bilateral negotiations, multilateral negotiations and the application of relevant U.S. trade laws to pursue aggressively the elimination of remaining or emerging trade barriers in Japan."

The report faulted Japan for "restrictive" domestic purchasing practices, particularly at the local level, that hamper foreign firms bidding for government contracts. Ms. Barshefsky also listed problems ranging from the protection of copyrights on software to the opening up Japan's telecommunications market.

In computers, for example, the report said the foreign share of the national government market had started to decline after rising to 14 percent in 1994.

The report asserted that Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which accounts for half of Japan's $30 billion telecommunications-equipment market, still favored "family companies" for most of its purchases.

On the European Union, Ms. Barshefsky said she was "particularly concerned by the EU's pervasive discrimination against U.S. agricultural exports — including rice, wheat, wheat flour, bananas, beef, dairy products and certain fruit."

On China, she said U.S. companies and farmers still faced numerous barriers, requiring "continued vigilance by the administration to ensure China's policies and practices are consistent with existing bilateral agreements and are in line with international rules," she said.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

ISRAEL: *Arab States Seek Sanctions*

Continued from Page 1

The so-called land-for-peace principle emerged from the Madrid conference that started the Middle East peace process in 1991.

After Mr. Netanyahu was elected in May, Arab heads of state threatened at a meeting in Cairo to suspend normalization if he did not adhere to the principles laid out at Madrid. Moderate Arab leaders such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan counseled patience, but in recent months their patience has worn thin.

"The council of the Arab League recommends stopping all normalization steps which have been taken with Israel in the framework of the peace process and stopping dealing with it, including closing offices and missions," the draft said.

Also Monday, an Israeli Army bulldozer demolished the home of a Palestinian militant who blew himself up in a Tel Aviv café two weeks ago, killing three Israeli women and himself.

And in a 12th successive day of West Bank violence spurred by the settlement building, Israeli troops firing rubber bullets shot and wounded two Palestinians during a clash near Jenin with about 200 stone-throwing protesters.

RUSSIA: *A Rush to Control the Media*

Continued from Page 1

The growth of corporate media empires is another sign of the power and influence wielded by Russia's ruling oligarchies, the half-dozen clans that have taken a dominant role in the country. After the Soviet collapse, many newspapers and magazines were bequeathed to their workers, poorly paid journalists who could not provide needed investment. They were sitting ducks for the newly acquisitive media barons.

In the broad diversity of media — and free speech — available today, Russia is light-years beyond Soviet totalitarian rule. Hundreds of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations bombard Russians with uncensored views. At the same time, the idealism of the early post-Soviet years, in which the liberal press blazed new trails in challenging authority, has dimmed in the shadow of the powerful new owners.

"Freedom of speech and the independent attitude of the mass media were the first gains of perestroika," recalled Ludmila Telen, deputy editor of Moscow News. "Today, disappointment and disillusionment in the mass media is becoming disappointment in democracy itself."

Last year, many Russian journalists backed Mr. Yeltsin because they feared a Communist victory would threaten their hard-won freedoms. But the dalliance with the Kremlin did not end there. Since then, Mr. Gusinsky and Mr. Berezovsky, along with a circle of financiers, have continued to support the Yeltsin government, and Mr. Berezovsky serves in it.

Despite their fraternal quarrels, these plutocrats are part of an emerging Russian establishment, and they have seized the reins of Russia's print and broadcast media, vital to the evolution of the country's fledgling democracy and growth of its nascent civil society.

The magnates are not shy about their goals. Mr. Kuznetsov said Gazprom enforces one condition: that "these magazines, newspapers and television will support the line which is the line of the president and the government."

The new Russian oligarchs "want to try and preserve the status quo in Russian politics and society," said Andrei Richter, a media analyst. "They don't mind spending millions of dollars to do that, and they think that by spending millions of dollars they will influence public opinion in favor of what they believe is a market economy, stable government, with Yeltsin as the guarantor."

Mr. Gusinsky, 44, a one-time theater director who found riches in banking and real estate, has recently taken a huge gamble. Earlier, he built a lucrative business, Most Bank, closely linked with Moscow's mayor, Yuri Luzhkov. Now, Mr. Gusinsky has given up his post as bank president and devoted himself to a new media-holding company, Media-Most. One reason, an associate said, is that the days of "easy money" in banking have passed, but fortunes are still to be made in communications.

Mr. Gusinsky's gamble is that Russia is hungry for entertainment and news, despite its economic distress. His empire includes a slick television weekly, 7 Days; a popular Moscow radio station, Echo of Moscow; and a weekly newsmagazine called Itogi (published in partnership with Newsweek, owned by The Washington Post Co.).

Although Mr. Gusinsky's flagship newspaper, Sevodnya, has been troubled, his crown jewel is NTV television. He founded it in early 1994 as Russia's first major commercial network. Since then, NTV has grown to become a Russian television powerhouse, one that offers a glimpse of the evolution of the Russian media from outsider to member of the establishment.

When Mr. Yeltsin went to war against separatists in Chechnya in late 1994, NTV's news broadcasts were hailed as brilliant and courageous, showing that the Kremlin was lying. "In the morning one day there was a statement that Russian warplanes were not bombing Grozny," recalled Igor Malashenko, president of NTV. "This very day, in the evening, we showed our piece from Grozny, with Russian warplanes dropping bombs. It had an enormous effect."

But in the last two years, NTV's leaders and broadcasts have allied closely with the Kremlin. As Mr. Yeltsin's re-election campaign loomed last year, Mr. Gusinsky joined forces with Mr. Berezovsky, a one-time mathematician who turned his Logovaz auto-import business into a conglomerate including media, aviation, banking and oil businesses.

Mr. Berezovsky bought a piece of the largest television channel, ORT, when it was privatized. The state owns 51 percent of the channel, but sources say it is financed largely by Mr. Berezovsky. In effect, between them, Mr. Gusinsky and Mr. Berezovsky controlled two of the three top television outlets — and became behind-the-scenes kingmakers for Mr. Yeltsin.

"This was not an election," said Mr. Gusinsky, "but a choice between two paths for the country. It was like a civil war without the shooting."

The tycoons recruited the reformer Anatoli Chubais to run the campaign. Mr. Malashenko joined the Yeltsin re-election staff, and the television coverage was overwhelmingly pro-Yeltsin.

Sergei Lisovsky, an advertising and entertainment specialist who was part of the election team, said the tycoons were defending their fortunes, fearing "a constant threat" to their gains from the Communists.

The alliance with Mr. Yeltsin came as Mr. Gusinsky was preparing to launch his biggest gamble yet, a pay satellite television network, NTV-Plus.

On June 11, just days before the first round of the presidential election, a wealthy investor appeared. Gazprom, Russia's largest company, a prospering monopoly once headed by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and still partially state-owned, announced it would buy 30 percent of NTV. The cost of the deal has never been disclosed.

Several outsiders have speculated that Gazprom made the investment to help Mr. Gusinsky at the behest of the government. "They were forced to do it," said Mr. Richter, the media analyst. Mr. Kuznetsov, the Gazprom executive, who said the investment was purely business.

Mr. Gusinsky's empire continued to expand. On Sept. 20, Mr. Yeltsin signed a decree effectively tripling NTV's air time from six hours a day to 18-20 hours. Then in November, NTV-Plus took to the airwaves.

"NTV today is a rare example of how television has become a business," said Vsevolod Bogdanov, president of the Union of Journalists. "All this power was turned to the victory of Yeltsin. As a result, it was not only Yeltsin who won, but NTV won, and Gusinsky's empire won."

POLICY: *With Campaign Funding Abroad, U.S. Doesn't Practice What It Preaches*

Continued from Page 1

"If the Chinese indeed tried to influence the election here last year, the United States is only getting a taste of its own medicine," said Peter Kornbluh, a researcher at the National Security Archive, an organization affiliated with George Washington University that monitors intelligence and foreign policy.

Ms. Coan said the endowment's efforts were not comparable to what China is suspected of doing: funneling money to one political party in a contested election.

"We support people who otherwise do not have a voice in their political system," she said. "The entire point of the endowment is to aid citizens of countries where governments or other social forces prevent open and peaceful political processes."

Even those who support American efforts to influence the internal politics of other countries acknowledge that it has been carried to murderous extremes in the past and has to be carefully monitored.

Presidents from Harry Truman to Bill Clinton have justified American political interference abroad as necessary to promote democracy or combat the spread of communism, totalitarianism or mere anarchy.

When the CIA was established 50 years ago, Allen Dulles, one of its founders, said that the United States and other democratic nations must "fight fire with fire" to respond to the threat of expansionist communism.

But over the years, other nations have learned from the United States that national self-interest can often be used to justify ignoble means.

The CIA's earliest political activities were in France and Italy in 1947 and 1948, when aggressive and well-financed Communist parties and Communist labor unions came close to winning power.

The United States poured millions of dollars into both countries to support center-right parties and conservative unionists, forestalling the Communist advance.

The CIA grew more ambitious in the 1950s, helping to overthrow leaders in Iran and Guatemala that the United States considered too leftist and replacing them with friendly dictators.

Countries that were supposed to be allies were not immune to American meddling. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the United States secretly supported Japan's Liberal Democratic Party and cultivated its rising political figures.

The CIA carried out dozens of covert political operations through the 1960s and early 1970s in Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

The worst abuses were chronicled by the Senate's Church committee in the mid-1970s amid revulsion over revelations of foreign assassination plots and spying on domestic dissidents.

The committee, led by Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, concluded that many of these activities were counterproductive as well as wrong. The toppling of Mohammed Mossadegh in Iran and Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala in the early 1950s brought decades of repression and growing anti-American sentiment, the committee found.

"We're more than a little hypocritical about these issues," said Frederick A.O. Schwarz Jr., who was staff director of the committee. "The United States has certainly engaged in these things, but we get all up in arms when someone else does."

"The things the CIA cited as successes really weren't successes," added Mr. Schwarz, now a lawyer in New York. "They were an arrogant exercise of our power to intervene in domestic affairs."

CULT: *Leader of Heaven's Gate Had a Secret – His Homosexual Relationships Before He Founded the Group*

Continued from Page 1

student, according to local news accounts. The Catholic university called the reason for the firing "health problems of an emotional nature."

Depressed, ashamed and suddenly hearing voices, Mr. Applewhite checked into a psychiatric hospital the following year and asked to be "cured" of his homosexual desires, according to James Lewis, the author of a book on cults; Robert Balch of the University of Montana and former members of the cult known most recently as Heaven's Gate.

Mr. Applewhite felt guilty about his homosexual affairs and, according to Mr. Balch, "confided to at least one of his lovers his longing for a meaningful, platonic relationship where he could develop his full potential without sexual entanglements."

At the hospital, he met a nurse, Bonnie Lu Trousdale Nettles, who would lead him into a new kind of spirituality.

Together, they would renounce all sexuality. In 1988, Mr. Applewhite wrote of himself and Miss Nettles that "the only relationship they shared, certainly having no physical attraction toward each other, was the compulsion to discover what had brought them together."

At some point, Mr. Applewhite had himself castrated.

Together, he and Miss Nettles would recruit hundreds of followers around the country and require them to dress alike, cut their hair and repress any sexual identity. And together, they would concoct a theology in which the human body was a mere vessel for an asexual soul that could find salvation only in its home in outer space.

"Applewhite was so alienated from his homosexuality that he was teaching people not to have sex," said Mr. Lewis, of the Institute for the Study of American Religion, who has studied Mr. Applewhite and Miss Nettles's group for more than 20 years. "He would put people of opposite sexes together and force them to learn to become neutral, nonsexual."

Followers of the cult in the mid-1970s were subjected to strict discipline: "No sex, no human-level relationships, no socializing," said Mr. Balch, who infiltrated the group for two months in 1975.

When the suicide victims at Rancho Santa Fe, California, turned out to be dressed so much alike that the police at first believed them all to be male, Mr. Lewis and other cult experts saw the ultimate expression of Mr. Applewhite's renunciation of sexuality. "Their idea of perfection was a kind of androgyny," Mr. Lewis said. "All buzz cuts, all dressed to erase any trace of sexuality."

In the early 1970s, when Mr. Applewhite was wrestling with his secret, science's view of homosexuality was evolving rapidly. Although some psychologists still believed it possible to "cure" homosexuality, most concluded that sexual orientation was immutable. In 1974, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders.

Today, most therapists encourage gay people to accept their sexuality.

The videotapes of Mr. Applewhite's final statements show him to be delusional, sexually repressed and suffering from a rare case of clinical paranoia, said Louis Jolyon West, professor of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine.

For Zaire, 'the End of the Comedy'

Society Hovers Between the Fall of Mobutu and Rebel Victory

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — The declining days of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's rule:

Europeans water-ski on the Zaire River here, bringing along sumptuous food and wine for picnics. In the eastern jungle, emaciated Rwandan refugees starve, strung out along the front line of an advancing rebel force. Elite Zairians uncertain of the future posture and gossip in the cool cocoon of the capital's swankiest hotel. In the sweltering streets, the poor hawk soap, dried fish and bread, their long-ignored slums now seething with demands for change.

This is the Zairian interregnum. The old seems just about out and the new just about in. No one knows what will happen, but "the end of the comedy" is at hand, a foreign worker said.

And so Zairians wait to see whether their nation, Africa's third largest, is about to become a vast zone of conflict, east to west, or a nation peacefully shaking off decay.

"Everything created by God has a beginning and an end," said Makambo, a seller of sunglasses. "It is not easy to end a dictatorship. There will be much bloodshed."

Zairians wait for the ailing and beleaguered Marshal Mobutu, ensconced in a riverside mansion where peacocks walk the lawns, to make his next move — his once iron-fisted government now losing its grip after 31 years. They wait for Laurent Kabila, the much-hailed rebel leader, to come here, to do what seems inevitable in his campaign to take over the country. Now, his advancing forces have Zaire's second-largest city, Lubumbashi, in their sights.

Asked whom he will support, Marshal Mobutu or Mr. Kabila, a sergeant in the civil guard division of Marshal Mobutu's army told a kind of parable about his motherland. "The one who will take the lead will be my father," said the soldier. "When there is a divorce between my mother and my father, the one who will marry my mother will be my father."

And so Zaire waits, as a new suitor — Mr. Kabila — knocks at the door.

An outside world waits, too. U.S., French and Belgian troops are poised across the river in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, ready to swoop in to rescue their nationals from a conflagration that many here fear, but that has not yet erupted. A U.S. warship, the Nassau, is en route to take up position off the Atlantic coast just in case, U.S. officials say.

All this strikes some as ominous, considering that this troika of powers has intervened several times since Zaire's independence from Belgium in 1960.

In 1991 and 1993, riots broke out among disgruntled soldiers and citizens who trashed several cities, deepening the economic woes that sparked their original wrath.

Considering the multiple threats that could push this nation of 45 million over the edge, the capital and other parts of the country are remarkably calm. Even as the rebels push farther southwest in the rich copper mining region of Shaba Province, there are no reports of major battles. Marshal Mobutu's army and his mercenaries have put up such a weak showing that few take them seriously as a defensive force.

The army still could wreak havoc, however, especially since the lines of command and loyalties of some divisions are unclear. Those units still loyal to Marshal Mobutu, such as the special presidential division, remain a wild card. But Marshal Mobutu's declining health, speeded by the prostate cancer and attendant surgery last year, make him a leader who is fading.

International mediation efforts, to be led by South Africa this week, appear aimed at forestalling an explosion.

Much is expected of Mr. Kabila and his movement, in part because Marshal Mobutu dashed earlier hopes, but also because of the rebel leader's perceived heroism against a regime whose hold on power once had mystical proportion.

Now, that hold is being broken. When a new currency was issued earlier this year, sparking hyper-inflation, people refused to use it and called it "prostate money."

A new hefty loaf of bread that has gone on the market is known as "Kabila bread" because it is rich and satisfying. Marshal Mobutu's government summoned the baker and told him "to stop people from calling it Kabila bread," said an employee at the bakery, but to no avail.

The fight between Marshal Mobutu and Mr. Kabila — and by extension between official Zaire and Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, which support Mr. Kabila — sprang from the ferment of ethnic tensions in eastern Zaire. There, Rwandan Hutu refugees took up residence in camps in 1994 when they fled their country in fear of retribution for the massacres of hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Tutsi by Hutu extremists.

The presence of the Hutu nettled Zairian Tutsi, who joined forces with Mr. Kabila, a longtime Mobutu foe, and launched the insurgency. The fighting forced most of those refugees to return home last fall. But about 350,000 of them have been marooned in tough eastern terrain during the six months of war.

They are dying at an alarming rate, say humanitarian agencies. They need food, water and safe passage home. But no one has made the refugees a priority. There is ambivalence about them in part because some were probably perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide.

■ Blast at Kinshasa Airport

A bomb exploded Monday at Kinshasa airport, killing one person and leaving another seriously wounded, Agence France-Presse reported.

The blast occurred at 3 A.M. in a building that had housed an office of Zaire's military intelligence services but had been closed by airport authorities three days before, Defense Ministry officials said. People close to the ministry said the man who died in the blast had apparently carried or placed the bomb.

Patrick de Noircarme/Reuters

DRUG BUST — Thai police escorting a suspected heroin trafficker, Liu Wei Ming, in Bangkok on Monday. Mr. Liu, 57, has been wanted in the United States since a New York court indicted him in 1995.

U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Law Requiring Local Stations on Cable TV

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court upheld a 1992 federal law Monday that requires cable television systems to carry local broadcasters, a decision that could mean survival for many small, independent stations.

The court ruled, 5 to 4, that the measure is a lawful effort to preserve broadcast television and ensure public access to information from a variety of sources. The decision means cable subscribers will continue to receive, as they currently do, the same lineup of local broadcast stations on their cable systems.

The justices rejected the argument by cable companies that the law violates their constitutionally protected right to free speech.

There is heavy competition for space on cable systems because many new networks have been created.

In other cases, the court:

- Let stand a ruling that said copyright fees sometimes must be paid when students use large packets of photocopies in their class-work.
- Reinstated a Montana law that requires unmarried girls to notify a parent or get a judge's approval before undergoing an abortion.
- Let stand rulings giving public school officials the power to prevent elementary students from handing out leaflets in school hallways.

Otto John Dies; Cold Warrior Strayed

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Otto John, 88, a high West German official who was at the center of a mysterious Cold War episode, died Wednesday in a sanitarium in Innsbruck, Austria. He lived at Igls, outside Innsbruck.

As a member of the German resistance to the Nazis, Mr. John also played a minor role in the unsuccessful plot to kill Hitler in 1944 and then escaped to Britain.

In reporting his death, the Suddeutsche Zeitung said: "No resistance-fighter against the Nazi regime became so entangled in the political disorder of Germany while it was divided."

In 1950, Mr. John reportedly became the first president of West Germany's counterintelligence service, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

Then, in mid-1954, he disappeared. Not long afterward he turned up in Communist East Berlin, causing shock in Bonn and friendly capitals.

He stayed in East Germany for more than a year, denouncing Konrad Adenauer, who was then West Germany's chancellor, in public appearances, during which he also asserted that Nazism and militarism were rampant in West Germany. But he gradually faded out of the limelight, and late in 1955, with the help of a Danish journalist, he returned to West Germany. For the rest of his life, he asserted that he had been drugged and kidnapped to East Berlin by East German agents.

Suddeutsche Zeitung said Saturday that "recent discoveries in documents from the archives of the KGB," the Soviet intelligence agency, "are said to have contradicted his representations."

In 1956, Mr. John was convicted of treasonable plotting and sentenced to four years' hard labor. He was released from prison in 1958 after being pardoned by West Germany's president, Theodor Heuss. In later years, he tried repeatedly, and in vain, to have the courts exonerate him.

Count Maurice Coreth, 67, Helped Save Black Rhinos

LONDON (AP) — Count Maurice Rudolf Coreth von und zu Coredo und Starkenberg, 67, a big-game hunter turned conservationist who helped save Kenya's black rhinoceros from extinction, has died.

The Austrian-born count, who lived in Suffolk in eastern England, died in England on Feb. 11, according to the Daily Telegraph. It did not give the cause of death.

He bought a farm in Kenya in 1954 and for many years hunted game in the African bush and went on safaris in sub-Saharan Africa.

He returned to England in 1963 when Kenya gained independence from Britain, and founded Rhino Rescue in 1985.

Caroll James, 60, American DJ, An Early Booster of the Beatles

NEW YORK (NYT) Carroll James Jr., 60, a Washington, D.C., disk jockey whose promotion of the Beatles on his radio program helped make the group famous in the United States in the weeks before its first appearance on the "Ed Sullivan Show" in 1964, died March 24 in Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Maryland. The cause was cancer, The Associated Press reported.

As a disk jockey at radio station WWDC in December 1963, he asked a British Airways flight attendant to bring him a copy of the group's single, "I Want to Hold Your Hand."

When he played it, the tremendous response helped persuade Capitol Records to release the record in the United States earlier than it had planned.

Lael Tucker Wertenbaker, 87, a journalist and author who reported from Europe for Time magazine from the late 1930s to the early 1950s and was best known for "Death of a Man," her harrowing 1957 book about her husband, who had colon cancer, died March 24 of lung cancer at her home in Keene, New Hampshire.

Wilbur Richard Knorr, 51, a professor of philosophy and the classics at Stanford University who traced the birth of mathematics in antiquity, died of skin cancer on March 18 at the Palo Alto Nursing Center in California.

Lane Dwinell, 90, a two-term Republican governor of New Hampshire in the 1950s and later a member of the Eisenhower and Nixon administrations, died of heart failure Thursday at his home in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Paul Denis, 86, a former editor of Billboard magazine and an early writer about television, died Wednesday at Montefiore Hospital in New York City.

BOOKS

RISING TIDE:
The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 and How It Changed America

By John M. Barry. Illustrated. 524 pages. $27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S a great idea for a popular history that John M. Barry has come up with in "Rising Tide: The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 and How It Changed America." And he gets off to a wonderful beginning.

A political reporter whose first book was "The Ambition and the Power," about the 1989 downfall of House Speaker Jim Wright, Barry understands well how to create drama through conflict. And in the competition between two brilliant 19th-century engineers, James Buchanan Eads and Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, he has a conflict amounting to a duel to the death with slide rules.

Both of them shaped by an age that thought science could solve any problem, Eads and Humphreys were determined to master the chaotic forces of the Mississippi River. Through their separate studies they came to disagree with the conventional wisdom of the time, which held that the river's tendency to flood could be contained by levees, or earth mounded into hills along its banks.

Eads logically objected that levees only exerted their effect when the river rose to their high level. Levees would therefore not consistently speed up the flow of the water and produce the scouring effect needed to deepen the riverbed. His alternative proposal was to build jetties along each bank that would narrow the river and accelerate its flow — and its scouring effect — even when it wasn't flooding.

To demonstrate, Eads set about in 1875 to construct jetties in the mouth of the Mississippi that would cause the scouring out of the sandbars that were preventing ships from sailing up the river. By this time he had aroused Humphreys's enmity, and Humphreys had enough political pull to thwart his rival's project at every turn. Eads finally had to test his jetties' effect by getting an oceangoing steamship to sail between them.

This first section of "Rising Tide," 100 pages long, is excitingly told, full of breathtaking twists and vivid scenes. Alas for posterity, Eads's point didn't stick, and the organization in charge of controlling the Mississippi went ahead with a levees-only system.

The catastrophic effect of this error was shown by the 1927 flood, when it washed out the levees in key places, and, as Barry writes, "put as much as 30 feet of water over lands where 931,159 people — the nation's total population was only 120 million — had lived."

Unfortunately too, Barry's narrative loses its breakneck momentum when his two engineers leave the scene. The focus shifts north to the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta and the story of how four generations of a family named Percy founded the city of Greenville, Mississippi, and tried to build an agricultural civilization around it based on rich cotton and cheap labor. There is dramatic conflict here too, particularly between the Percys, who wanted to keep black labor in the South, and the Ku Klux Klan, whose purpose was to drive blacks away.

All the same, "Rising Tide" remains worthwhile to read as history. Because of the levee system's failure, two particularly disastrous chains of events were set in motion. When a levee upriver from Greenville was breached, the flooding of the Delta led to a situation in which, as Barry describes events, the black population was betrayed by the Percy family and suffered severe mistreatment.

Because Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover had seized the flood as a way of promoting his candidacy for the presidency in 1928, he got himself appointed in charge of relief and, Barry argues, exploited the plight of the blacks for his own ends.

Meanwhile, New Orleans panicked over the rising waters and determined to lower them by dynamiting a levee downriver from the city and flooding a community of 10,000.

The upshot of all this was considerable, as Barry sees it. Hoover won the presidency, but betrayed the blacks who helped him. As a result, black voters began to shift from the Republican to the Democratic Party, and black labor began leaving the South in large numbers. The arrogant behavior of the New Orleans power elite helped get Huey Long elected as governor of Louisiana, and sent the city into an economic decline.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

GARRY Kasparov defeated Vladimir Kramnik in the Linares International Tournament in Spain.

Many players use 4 Qc2 as a vehicle for obtaining the bishop pair without permitting doubled pawns in the Nimzo-Indian Defense. Others risk the two-edged Leningrad Variation. But the old Rubinstein Variation cannot be scorned as an anti-Nimzo weapon.

The starting configuration of the main line of the Rubinstein arises after 10...Qc7. Black has given up his king bishop to double the white c pawns with 8...Bc3 bc, but then has opened the center with 9...dc 10 Bc4 and counterattacks with 12...e5.

On 13 e4, Kramnik diverged from 13...cd 14 cd ed 15 e5 (or 15 Bg5 Bg4) Nd7 in favor of 13...Bg4. He was hoping to elicit a closing of the center with 14 d5. But Kasparov kept a semi-open position with 14 dc!? bc.

Kramnik unhappily parted with his remaining bishop by 16...Bf3 17 Qf3, but there was no effective post for this piece.

Kasparov's 27 Rb4! forced the exchanges with 27...Rc3 28 Rc4 Rc4 29 Qc4. There would have been no way out with 27...Qa5? 28 Bc4 Rc3 29 Rb5 and 30 Be6.

Kramnik fled the exchange of queens with 29...Qb8, but he had no chances in the middle game either.

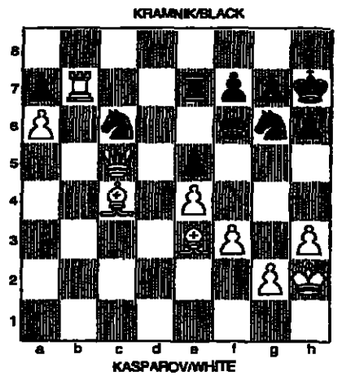
After 31 Bd3, Kramnik could not play 31...Nde4? because of 32 Re4! (32 Be4? Ne4 33 Re4 loses to 33...Qb1) Ne4 33 Be4.

Kasparov's 53 Bd5! pushed Kramnik to the wall. The critical a7 pawn had to be lost.

After 57 Qc5, there was no impeding the passed a pawn, so Kramnik gave up.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White Kasp'ov	Black Kramnik	White Kasp'ov	Black Kramnik
1 d4	Nf6	29 Qc4	Qb8
2 c4	e6	30 Qc5	Nd6
3 Nc3	Bb4	31 Bd3	Nd7
4 e3	0-0	32 Qa3	Nf8
5 Bd3	c5	33 Rb1	Qc7
6 Nf3	d5	34 Rc1	Qd8
7 0-0	Nc6	35 a6	Ng6
8 a3	Bc3	36 Qc5	Re7
9 bc	dc	37 f3	Ne8
10 Bc4	Qc7	38 Bf1	Rc7
11 Ba2	b6	39 Qe3	Rd7
12 Re1	e5	40 Kh2	Re7
13 e4	Bg4	41 Rc6	Kh7
14 dc	bc	42 Qc1	Nc7
15 h3	Rad8	43 Qe3	Qd7
16 Qe2	Bf3	44 Rc5	Qd8
17 Qf3	Rd6	45 Bf2	Ne6
18 Bg5	h6	46 Rd5	Qb8
19 Bh4	Rfd8	47 Rb5	Qd8
20 Rab1	Ne7	48 Rb7	Nd4
21 Bc4	Nc8	49 Qb4	Qf8
22 Bg3	Nb6	50 Qc5	Nc6
23 Bb5	Re6	51 Be3	Re8
24 a4	c4	52 Bc4	Re7
25 Qe2	Rd3	53 Bd5	Nd4
26 a5	Nc8	54 Ra7	Ra7
27 Rb4	Rc3	55 Qa7	Ne7
28 Rc4	Rc4	56 Bc4	h5
		57 Qc5	Resigns



KRAMNIK/BLACK

KASPAROV/WHITE

Position after 52 . . . Re7

BRIEFLY

8 Held in England in Jet Protest

WARTON, England — Eight persons were arrested Monday after they broke into a British Aerospace facility to protest the company's sale of Hawk military jets to Indonesia.

The protesters included a Catholic priest and four refugees from East Timor, which has been occupied by Indonesia since 1975.

"British Aerospace Hawk jets are being used by the Indonesian regime to support attacks in East Timor and West Papua," said the priest, the Reverend Arthur Fitzgerald, from Liverpool. "This trade in death has to stop."

Lancashire police said later that the eight would probably be charged with criminal trespassing. *(AP)*

Iraq Gets UN Flour to Distribute

BAGHDAD — After the first of several ships carrying French wheat arrived in an Iraqi port, Baghdad Radio announced Monday that the government would begin distributing flour in April under the UN oil-for-food deal.

Iraqis will see their monthly quota of wheat flour increased from 7 kilograms (15.4 pounds) to 9, the radio said, quoting a ministry of trade source.

The ship, which carried 37,200 tons of French wheat, arrived at the Gulf port of Umm Qasr on Monday. Fourteen more ships will deliver wheat soon, the radio added. *(AFP)*

Rust Downed Russian Plane

MOSCOW — The fuselage of a passenger jet that crashed March 18 near the southern city of Stavropol was so rusted that it fell apart in mid-flight, a news agency reported Monday, citing unidentified aviation officials.

The Interfax news agency said that metal corrosion in inaccessible sections of the fuselage weakened the An-24 aircraft to the point that it disintegrated 15 minutes after taking off from Stavropol, killing all 50 people aboard.

Russian officials refused to confirm the Interfax report, calling it premature. *(AP)*

Islamic Front to Boycott Vote

ALGIERS — The outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, which was poised to win power in 1992 before the military canceled elections, will not field any candidates in Algeria's general election scheduled June 5, one of the group's leaders said Monday.

"FIS representatives have absolutely no intention to stand in these elections — and with no other parties whether they share our ideology or not," the leader said, referring to the party by its initials in French. He was interviewed by the daily paper Al Alem al Siyassi, which did not reveal his identity.

His statement refuted persistent reports in the Algerian press recently that candidates of the Islamic Salvation Front might run on the electoral slates of other parties. *(AFP)*

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Baltics' Case

What about the countries that seek NATO membership but are not expected to get it the first time around? The discomfort of the left-outs, who fear that their perceived rejection will unravel their stability and security, is acute. So is the embarrassment of the existing NATO 16, who sympathize with the aspirations of democratic others but don't see the way clear to admitting them now. The situation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania is especially painful. Not only were they swallowed for 50 years by the Soviet Union. They remain exposed to any intimidation by the new Russia.

The United States is now getting to the dilemma of the Baltics. Their democratic and free-market credentials qualify them for NATO, but Russia objects to having the alliance move onto formerly Soviet territory, and the West is nervous about the political risks and military costs. The Clinton administration supports their inclusion, but later. Meanwhile, it would have the alliance offer them assurances and joint programs meant to hitch them up tighter to NATO and draw them closer to other Western economic and political institutions.

The three states ask if the American proposals add up to a credible prelude to NATO membership or to a substitute for it — a question that only events can answer. So they are trying to upgrade both the quality of the West's commitment to their sovereignty and the automaticity of their early acceptance into the alliance.

The fear of another "Yalta" — meaning a Western sellout — is never far from the surface in Central and Eastern Europe. Yet the United States is owed a certain assumption of good faith for its steadiness in the Cold War, including its refusal to recognize the Soviet grab of the Baltics. It is only sensible that Americans should weigh the risks and costs of extending a security commitment to three small exposed states. It would be downright foolish to proceed without measuring the impact on Russia.

At the end of the day, nonetheless, the Baltics' case is unanswerable. They are of the historical democratic West. The alliance they would be joining is defensive to the core. Russia can legitimately ask respect for its security interests, but its concern for fallen pride and status is something else. Who is to tell the Balts, just emerged from a half-century in the belly of the beast, that they must accept less security so that an unthreatened Russia may enjoy more pride?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Saddam Has to Go

The flaw in U.S policy toward Iraq has been the gap between the goal of undoing Saddam Hussein and the means to make it happen. Part of that gap now has been narrowed by a policy statement of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. She has said for the first time that the U.S. intent is to see Mr. Saddam out and that America will not give up on the economic sanctions binding him until he is replaced. This has been implicit, or at least hoped for, in anti-Saddam circles. Now it is explicit. It makes a difference.

Sanctions that the United Nations voted against Iraq for its aggression against Kuwait have been tested for five years and have failed to bring about his ouster by internal armed rebellion or by any other route. The failure has fed a "sanctions fatigue" that gnaws on countries especially hurt by sanctions (Turkey, Jordan) and helps trade-hungry Europeans argue that sanctions have no good effect. Many people have been troubled to see the heavy impact that sanctions have had on hapless civilians — thanks to Mr. Saddam's own choices. He has arranged to have pictures of suffering children reach the television screen regularly.

Something was necessary to keep sanctions as a useful lever. Mr. Saddam finally supplied it, under pressure, when he agreed to avail himself of a humanitarian loophole that the United Nations had offered all along and that he had disdained. It provides for the export of $2 billion of oil over six months and the monitored import of $1.3 billion in food and emergency supplies; the rest of the money is to go for Iraq's victims and the United Nations' costs. The first food now is arriving. It should help nourish hungry Iraqis, blunt the suspicion that the United States has it in for the Iraqi people, allay the sanctions fatigue and thereby extend their political life.

To suggest that the United States is pursuing not just Iraq's compliance with UN resolutions but also Saddam Hussein's departure is a bold step in a world of fragile states. But the United States is not careening around the world looking for independent-minded regimes to topple. Saddam Hussein is an unrepentant and dangerous aggressor. Others have suggested indicting him for war crimes and encouraging his lieutenants to move against him by offering them plea bargains. Another good idea.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Shell Sees the Light

A quarter-century ago, businesses argued that protecting the environment was not their job. Few American companies would say so today. A similar change may be developing in corporate attitudes about human rights. Companies are increasingly recognizing that their actions can affect human rights, and that respecting rights can be in their business interest.

The latest may be Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's largest oil company. This month it issued a new set of business principles that call for respect of human rights "in line with the legitimate role of business." Shell says it will consult with local groups before beginning sensitive projects. It also will require managers to report on whether operations comply with human rights criteria. Given Shell's dismal record, its promises may be empty. But if it acts on its new commitments, it can become a better citizen.

The movement for business involvement in human rights started in America in the early 1990s after a wave of clothing and shoe companies had begun to use contractors in the Third World. These factories frequently employ children, pay starvation wages and intimidate union organizers. In 1991, Levi Strauss wrote the first corporate code of conduct. It commits contractors to good labor practices and pledges that Levi Strauss will assess a nation's human rights record before doing business there. About 100 American companies now have such codes.

They often go unenforced. Two years ago, the Gap became the first company to allow local labor, church and human rights leaders to monitor a notorious contractor plant in San Salvador. Conditions there have since improved markedly. The idea is spreading to other apparel companies.

Shell, too, should permit independent monitors, but that is only a part of the solution for oil companies, which are often entangled in abuses that go beyond their own installations. Oil-rich regimes, which can be among the world's most oppressive, tend to have close and complex relationships with companies that produce large chunks of their earnings. In Nigeria the line between Shell and the local security forces was often blurred in Ogoniland. Nigerian police were lent to Shell, which financed the purchase of their weapons. In one incident in 1990, Shell called the Mobile Police Force for security. After a clash in which a policeman was killed, the police massacred 80 villagers and burned 495 houses, according to a government report. Shell's Ogoniland production is now suspended.

Shell's operations bring in more than 40 percent of the Nigerian dictatorship's revenue. Shell refused calls to use its influence in 1995 when the government executed Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other activists who fought Shell and the government for environmental cleanup and Ogoni rights.

Consumers and advocacy groups must persuade other energy companies, some with equally questionable records, to join Shell in a human rights policy. They should press Shell to live up to its new statements. As with the environment, the more people are attuned to human rights, the more corporations will see a reputation for responsibility as a profitable asset.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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No Mideast Peace Without Strong Leadership

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — The Arab-Israeli peace process is in such dire straits today because for the first time it is threatened not by extremists but by the very leaders who are supposed to be doing the negotiating.

The enemies are all inside the tent, and they are Benjamin Netanyahu, Yasser Arafat, Bill Clinton and just about every Arab leader. Thanks to these gentlemen, the core bargain struck at Oslo is being trashed.

That bargain stipulated that at the end of the Oslo road the Palestinians would get a homeland in most of the West Bank and Gaza, and Israelis would get the security and normalcy they have craved.

That bargain also implied that despite the huge advantage in power that Israel holds over Palestinians, Israelis would not undertake unilateral acts on issues, like Jerusalem or settlements, that are reserved for final-status negotiations. Unfortunately, Israelis no longer feel they are getting security, and Palestinians have lost confidence that they will get anything near a state.

Why? First of all, Mr. Netanyahu thinks he can have a politically painless peace process in which he makes a concession in Hebron one day but then, so that there will be no political pain, starts building in a disputed area of Jerusalem the next day to appease some right-wing followers.

Yitzhak Rabin was no less committed than Mr. Netanyahu to Israel's right to build in East Jerusalem. But he tried to avoid doing so in provocative cases so as not to disrupt his higher goal of bringing the Arab-Israeli conflict to an end. He knew that Israel controlled Jerusalem. He did not need to prove it over and over.

Not only does Mr. Netanyahu engage in provocative building, he does so without even saying to Mr. Arafat first: "Look Yasser, we're partners. I have to do this to shore up my political base. But what can I give you to get us through this?" Instead, Mr. Netanyahu embarrassed Mr. Arafat, and then had the nerve to complain that Mr. Arafat would not take his phone calls. That is flat out dishonest.

Still, however maladroitly Mr. Netanyahu handled the Jerusalem case, he did withdraw from Hebron a month earlier. That was a hard thing, and the Arab leaders (except King Hussein) have done nothing — zero — hard in return to give Mr. Netanyahu some credit. That is flat out pathetic.

As for Mr. Arafat, he responded to Mr. Netanyahu's provocation in Jerusalem with his usual one-two punch — terrorism, followed by a trip far, far away to Bangladesh. There can be no place for terrorism in this process. None. Israelis will not tolerate a situation in which every bump in the road is greeted with a suicide bomb.

But let's not forget one thing: The reason Israel's security chiefs warned Mr. Netanyahu that his actions in Jerusalem could trigger violence was because they understood that the Palestinians, having no other means to stop Israeli bulldozers, would resort to it.

I still believe that a majority of Israelis feel that Oslo brought many benefits. It extracted Israel from a demoralizing occupation in Gaza. It has established cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian security services, albeit rocky at times. It has delivered a peace treaty with Jordan and trade with many countries that once shunned Israel, contributing to Israel's economic boom.

But none of this will count if the core bargain is not restored — if Israelis don't get security and the Palestinians a homeland. That core bargain certainly cannot be restored if Mr. Netanyahu thinks he can play peacemaker one day and provocateur the next. And it certainly cannot be restored if the Palestinians behave as if bulldozers and suicide bombers were moral equivalents.

The Oslo bargain also cannot be restored unless President Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright start acting as the reality principle for the parties, speaking out loudly and clearly — not with the mumbo jumbo they have been using to avoid offending anyone.

Mr. President, you had it easy the first four years. You could just walk behind Mr. Rabin, let him take all the political flak while you provided the catering and got the benefits. Well, those days are over.

Yitzhak Rabin was your friend. He died for this process, and so far you have not been willing to take even an ounce of political heat to keep it alive. If Oslo goes down, Mr. President, your name will also be on the death certificate. Be sure of that. If you want to be remembered as a peacemaker, then you, too, have to pay. Everybody pays, or this is the end.

The New York Times.

As Asia Beckons, the Atlantic Community Risks Decrepitude

By Roger C. Altman and Charles A. Kupchan

WASHINGTON — The Helsinki summit and the continuing preoccupation with expanding NATO miss the point. The Atlantic alliance is in a steady decline that will not be reversed by its enlargement.

Europe is in the midst of prolonged economic and political stagnation. The United States is, meanwhile, turning its attention from the Atlantic to the Pacific, drawn by the inexorable rise of Asia.

The Atlantic alliance needs a far-reaching renovation that goes well beyond the addition of a few new members. Reviving the Atlantic community must begin with Europe's economic and political renewal.

Europe has to take a series of painful steps to restore its competitiveness. Deregulating its economy and scaling back its welfare system top the list. The European Union also must become a more coherent political actor, sharing more fully with the United States the burdens of global leadership.

Finally, the alliance must open its doors to Russia. Bill Clinton should stop compensating Moscow for its exclusion from the West, and instead ensure that the Atlantic community embraces Russia as it moves down the path of democratic reform.

The erosion of the Atlantic link began when the Soviet Union disintegrated, ending the urgent need for the Western democracies to band together against communism. But it speeded up with the arrival of the Clinton administration and its decision to elevate economics to the top of America's foreign policy agenda.

America's new focus on economics does not augur well for the Atlantic link. Asia's near-term growth rates are projected to be twice those of Europe. Trade across the Pacific already is outpacing commerce across the Atlantic, and investment flows are heading in the same direction. These stark economic realities, combined with President Clinton's focus on exports, necessarily mean a U.S. tilt toward Asia.

To the extent that strategic challenges still inform U.S. priorities, Asia again trumps Europe. Deep political and ideological fault lines divide Asia's major powers. A strong U.S. military presence is needed to prevent these fissures from provoking conflict. And integrating a rising China into the international system is a premier challenge of coming decades.

In contrast, Europe's major powers are at peace. Their level of political and economic integration historically is unprecedented. U.S. forces stationed in Europe continue to provide reassurance, but their task is far less onerous than in Asia.

The U.S. gravitation toward the Pacific is understandable. But global stability would be undermined if the Atlantic link withered as a result. As its futile attempt to bring peace to Bosnia made clear, the European Union is not ready to manage Continental security on its own.

A U.S.-European partnership was also behind the main successes of the decade: countering Iraq, bringing peace to the Balkans and liberalizing international trade. For the foreseeable future, no Asian coalition will replace America's European allies in constructing an international order based on liberal multilateralism. If the Atlantic Alliance fades, the United States will find the world a far more lonely and difficult place.

Breathing new life into the Atlantic community will take much more than enlarging NATO. If Europe is to avoid being eclipsed by an ascendant Asia, it must make itself a more potent global player. Economic revival is the top priority.

Arresting Europe's marginalization also requires its political renewal and a greater willingness to shoulder the burdens of being America's global partner. Whether in Asia, Africa or the Middle East, the European Union shares America's broader objectives but often leaves it to Washington to expend the effort and resources needed to bring these objectives to fruition.

Europeans do not like to admit it, but key decisions about their future already are made in Paris and Bonn, not Brussels. If that coalition is to guide the Union to a new level of global engagement, Germany must move beyond fear of its own past and participate fully in European and trans-Atlantic military operations. And France must give up the illusion that pursuing its own course constitutes leadership, instead guiding Europe to share defense burdens more equitably with America.

The final piece of the trans-Atlantic puzzle is Russia. Russia is falling into a geopolitical no-man's-land. To its east is a rising China and a Pacific Rim economy that grows increasingly dynamic. To its west is an Atlantic community that is expanding to Russia's borders. The rhetoric of a united Europe notwithstanding, current plans for EU and NATO enlargement promise to leave Russia alone in the heart of Eurasia. To so isolate Moscow is to risk a redivided and weakened Europe.

Mr. Clinton's task in the aftermath of Helsinki must be not just to placate Boris Yeltsin about NATO enlargement, but to pave Russia's way into a broader Europe — as long as its transition to stable democracy continues apace.

Including Russia in Atlantic institutions will help reform by strengthening pro-Western politicians and exposing Russians to the habits and attitudes that underpin democratic governance. It will stabilize Europe by preventing Russia's estrangement and decreasing the likelihood that Moscow reasserts control over its neighbors in response to NATO's growing might.

Including Russia in a broader Europe will raise Europe's strategic and economic importance to America, bolstering the Atlantic link even as America tilts toward the Pacific.

Putting Europe's economic and political house in order is largely up to the Europeans themselves, but Russia's inclusion in a new Europe is America's job. Only Washington has both the political will and the geopolitical influence to ensure that Russia is embraced by the Atlantic community.

Mr. Altman was deputy treasury secretary and Mr. Kupchan a member of the National Security Council early in the Clinton administration. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Time to Build a Cold War Memorial

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — March 12 was the 50th anniversary of the Truman Doctrine. In a speech before a joint session of Congress, Harry Truman defined the threat posed by America's erstwhile World War II ally, the U.S.S.R., and pledged that the United States would assume the burden that Britain could no longer bear as ultimate defender of the West. The speech took 18 minutes.

And June 5 will bring the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, a plan to rebuild Europe so farsightedly combining altruism and self-interest that it deserves to be called an act of genius.

The 12 weeks between those two events were the period during which America finally assumed its great role as the world's defender of freedom.

There was a time when such noble talk about America's role evoked derision. No longer. Both in Truman's time and in ours, the words ring true. With the battle won, even liberals now declare themselves proud veterans of the Cold War.

The Cold War did not have the dramatic intensity of, say, World War II. But it was just as real and just as dangerous. Although often clandestine and subtle, it ranged worldwide, cost many lives, evoked much heroism, and lasted what seemed like forever.

Perhaps it would receive more serious attention if we called it the Forty-Five Years War. We know its exact dates. On March 12, 1947, the United States entered the fight (late, as usual; Stalin had been at it at least since V-E Day). And it ended at the stroke of midnight, Dec. 31, 1991, when the U.S.S.R. didn't just surrender, it vanished from the map.

Considering the stakes, the scope and the suffering, this was a struggle that surely deserves commemoration.

For more than a decade now, Washington has been busily building monuments to America's great 20th century struggles. The Vietnam and Korean memorials are built. The Franklin Roosevelt memorial opens next month. Bob Dole has taken charge of a campaign to build a World War II memorial.

The first person to propose a Cold War memorial, to my knowledge, was Zalmay Khalilzad, who in the 1980s was one of the architects of U.S. assistance to the Afghan resistance. He worked for the Reagan administration, and no doubt this idea will appeal to conservatives. But how can anyone object?

Rarely has a struggle been so vindicated by history — by the gratitude of the Poles and the Czechs, the Latvians and the Estonians, the Koreans and the Taiwanese and the millions of others who owe their freedom today to the great twilight struggle.

Liberals should welcome a monument to an enterprise that, after all, was launched by Harry Truman and was resoundingly reaffirmed by John Kennedy.

Where and what? On the Mall or near it. It need not be grandiose, but it must have a small museum for instruction. A gallery of heroes: Truman, Marshall, Churchill, Reagan. A hall of the fallen: the secret agents who died in anonymity. A tribute to allies and friends: from the Brits to Solidarity to the Velvet Revolutionaries.

Plus a display of confusion: the great Western intellectuals who, from Sartre on down, professed to see no difference between the two sides.

And a Solzhenitsyn room: a gulag display, so that our children will learn the nature of the evil we faced.

The Cold War is the story of how, as soon as we disposed of one inhuman ideology, we turned to defeat another. Let us build a monument to it.

And let June 5, the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, be the day to declare it.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Taiwan Lobby Is Different

By Parris H. Chang

TAIPEI — In the story of China's alleged attempt to buy influence in Washington, the characterization of Taiwan that is emerging from U.S. media coverage is disturbing.

It is true that Taiwan puts great emphasis on good relations with the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government, but there is a huge difference between Tai-pei's lobbying and what Bei-jing is accused of doing.

Taiwan has been careful to follow U.S. law. There is no evidence that Taiwan authorities have ever funneled campaign money to members of Congress or other politicians.

As a small country living under China's constant military threat, Taiwan sees U.S. support as a matter of survival. It cannot afford to sour public opinion in America by crossing the line into illegal lobbying activities.

While China has lately been converted to the efficacy of lobbying, it will discover that there is a limit to where it can get you in Washington.

In the 1970s and 1980s, when Taiwan was under the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and his son Chiang Ching-kuo, Taipei maintained a huge network of backers in the United States, the so-called "Friends of Free China." But the huge Taiwan lobby failed to prevent Washington from breaking diplomatic relations with Taipei in 1978 in favor of Beijing.

When Taiwan was a repressive country with a bad human rights record, no amount of money could maintain American support. China will learn that even the best lobbyists cannot sell a product that offends U.S. ideals.

In the 1990s, Taiwan has enjoyed a great deal of sympathy in America because it has succeeded in making the transition from a one-party dictatorship to democracy. This was reflected in the overwhelming congressional support for the Clinton administration's decision in 1995 to allow President Lee Teng-hui to visit the United States.

Analysts erroneously credited Cassidy and Associates, a Washington public relations firm hired by the ruling Kuomintang party, with getting Mr. Lee his visa. But to say that Cassidy was able to generate an almost unanimous vote in Congress grossly exaggerates the firm's effectiveness and overstates the impact of lobbyists on U.S. foreign policy.

It is no secret that U.S. congressmen and their aides continue to visit Taiwan at the invitation of the ruling and opposition parties, as the island tries to inform, persuade and win support. During the Chiang Kai-shek era, visitors to Taiwan were given "guided tours" that included a barrage of Kuomintang propaganda. With Taiwan an open society, such visitors are now free to meet anybody, including members of the opposition.

China has also entered the junket game (House speaker Newt Gingrich was in Beijing last week), but it is unlikely that Communist officials will put visits with political dissidents like Wei Jingsheng or Wang Dan on the itinerary. Several scores of members of Congress have visited both Taiwan and China and have seen the enormous contrasts between the two countries.

As stories of the "China connection" gain momentum, the press is creating the image that the Taiwan and China lobbies are playing the same game. There is a big difference. Taiwan is a democracy, which shares American values of freedom and human rights; China remains a repressive Communist regime with a penchant for aggression toward neighbors and oppression of its own people. And China views the United States not as an ally but as an adversary.

The writer is the opposition Democratic Progressive Party's representative in the United States. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: A Russian Fête

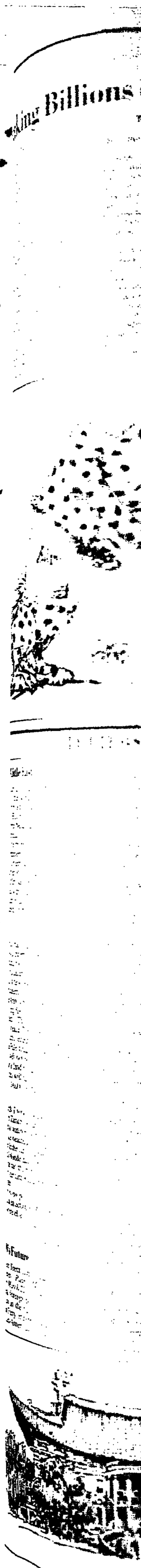
ST. PETERSBURG — Princess Golitsin, Grand Mistress of the Imperial Court, has given an enormous reception in the Winter Palace. No fewer than 2,000 people assembled. All the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses and members of the Imperial Family in St. Petersburg were present, the entire official world and its wives and daughters. The Palace was brilliant with electric light and full uniform was *de rigueur*. The Imperial lackeys, in grand Court livery, were ranged in an almost unbroken line behind numerous buffets, on which stood gorgeous samples of the historic Imperial plate.

1922: Einstein Lesson

PARIS — Before a crowded audience, Professor Albert Einstein gave yesterday [March 31] at the College de France in Paris a brief exposition of his two theories of relativity. The distinguished lecturer imparted such lucidity to his subject that he was followed with the closest attention even by those who had only a slight acquaintance with the new theories. Both before and after the lecture the audience paid a remarkable tribute to the discoverer of relativity by prolonged cheering.

1947: Spanish Law

MADRID — A law of succession, which was read over the Spanish radio following a broadcast by Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid tonight [March 31], announced that the "Council of the Kingdom" may set up a king, or a chief of state, as a successor to Generalissimo Franco. This was the most important announcement yet made, because it makes the admission that the Franco regime is a transitory one.



OPINION/LETTERS

Making Billions on the Backs of Hungry Women

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — More than 90 percent of the Nike workers in Vietnam are girls or young women, age 15 to 28. Hunger follows many of them like a shadow.

They work full time making the fabulous footwear that brings Nike billions, but they aren't paid enough to eat properly, or even regularly.

Workers interviewed by Thuyen Nguyen, an American businessman who studied conditions in factories that make Nike shoes in Vietnam, said it is a matter of "simple math."

A meal consisting of rice, a few mouthfuls of a vegetable and maybe some tofu costs the equivalent of 70 cents. Three similarly meager meals a day would cost $2.10. But the workers make only $1.60 a day. And, as Mr. Nguyen points out, they have other expenses.

Renting a room costs at least $6 a month. Clothing has to be purchased. And every now and then the workers have to buy a bar of soap and some toothpaste. To stretch the paycheck, something has to be sacrificed. Despite the persistent hunger, it's usually food.

Mr. Nguyen's report, released last week, said: "Thirty-two out of 35 workers we interviewed told us they had lost weight since working at Nike factories. All reported not feeling good generally since working at the factories. They complained of frequent headaches as well as general fatigue."

The idea that factory workers don't make enough to eat properly is hardly a matter of concern to Nike. The company *set up shop in Vietnam* precisely because the wages are so low. If the workers become woozy from hunger, that's their problem. The beauty of the Nike formula is that the cost of the labor to make the product is next to nothing and the price at which the product sells is astonishingly high. That's how the athletes-pitchmen Michael Jordan and Tiger Woods get to make their Nike millions, and Phil Knight, the shrewd and combative Nike chairman, his billions.

They thrive on the empty stomachs and other hardships of young women overseas.

The women often are treated little better than slaves. Mr. Nguyen said the factories are like "military boot camps" in which workers are subjected to various *forms of humiliation and corporal punishment.*

Even breaks for water and visits to the bathroom are rigidly controlled. One bathroom break per eight-hour shift is allowed, and two drinks of water. That's the maximum. Sometimes, on assembly lines that can range from 78 to 300 workers, even fewer breaks are allowed.

Nike has raised the exploitation of workers to a spectacularly remunerative art.

Discomfort becomes a way of life. A worker can be hungry, thirsty and driven almost mad with the need to go to the bathroom, but she has to keep working on those shoes.

Mr. Nguyen said he believes corporal punishment is widespread. He cited several instances: supervisors hitting women over the head for poor workmanship. Workers forced to kneel with their hands in the air for up to 25 minutes. Workers having their mouths taped for talking.

Workers being "sun-dried" — forced to stand in the hot sun for extended periods while writing their mistakes again and again, like schoolchildren.

There were also cases, said Mr. Nguyen, in which women were molested by supervisors.

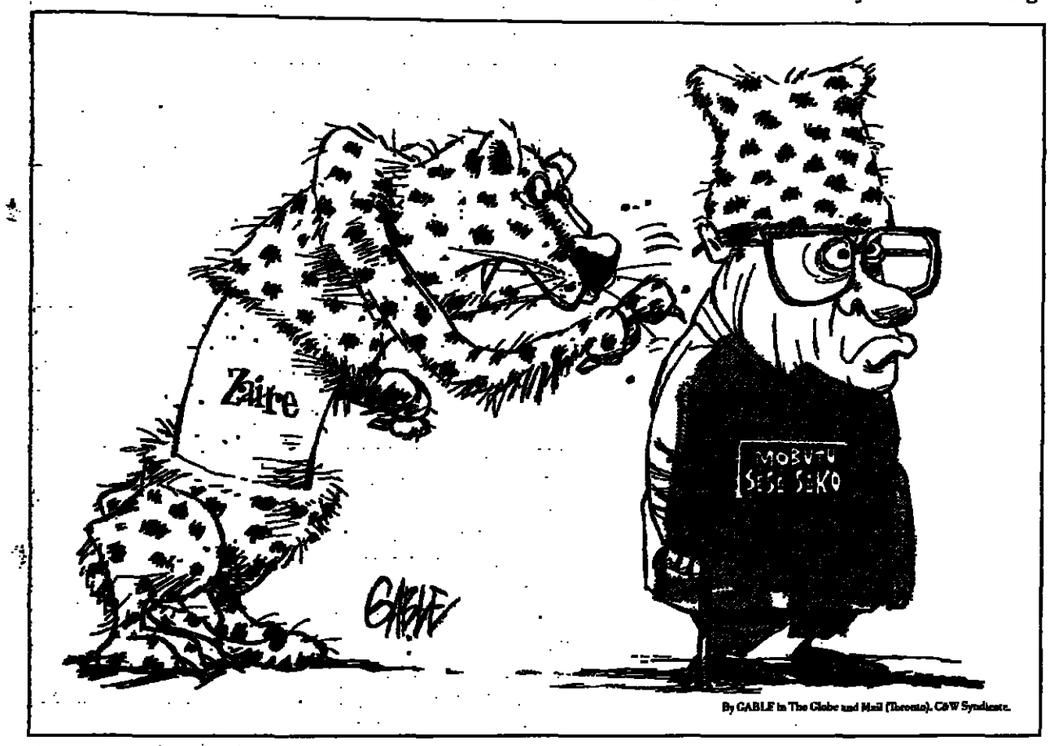
The factories that make Nike products are by no means the only offenders, in Vietnam or elsewhere. There is no reason to believe that Nike factories are the worst offenders. But Nike has raised the exploitation of poverty-stricken foreign workers to a fine and spectacularly remunerative art. Nike is the company with the advertising campaigns that are so slick, so hip and so compelling that consumers feel that, whatever the price, they must wear the product.

The company is so widely recognized it doesn't even have to put its name in its advertising. Its ubiquitous symbol, the swoosh, is identification enough.

Because the company is so high-profile, so successful, so admired and envied, it has become, like the swoosh, a symbol. It's the ugly multinational, buying and selling people almost at will. Nike is paying Tiger Woods a fortune, but it has also slapped its swoosh on his head, and Tiger dare not take off that cap.

Nike is important because it epitomizes the triumph of monetary values over all others, and the corresponding devaluation of those peculiar interests and values we once thought of as human.

The New York Times.



By GABLE in The Globe and Mail (Toronto). CSW Syndicate.

Reading, 'Riting, Recruiting: Today's Education Industry

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Professors, said Mencken, do not belong in government. Their proper business is teaching sophomores how to hate their fathers. But the U.S. government is deeply involved in higher education, "a remarkably unwatched industry," according to Anne Matthews. Her new book, which may make educators wish she were not watching, should be a sobering read for government officials.

In "Bright College Years: Inside the American Campus Today," Ms. Matthews, who teaches in New York University's graduate journalism program, casts a cool eye on an industry that employs 2.5 million people (more than the U.S. auto, steel and textile industries combined) and constitutes "an archipelago nation-within-a-nation, two thousand islands in the social sea." A professor's daughter, she feels affection for that nation but paints a melancholy picture of it.

Higher education has, she says, grown every year since Harvard's founding, "a three-hundred-sixty-year winning streak." In 1946 there were 2.4 million students on campuses; in 1960, 3.2 million; in 1970, 7.5 million. Today, 9 million people attend 2,125 four-year institutions (595 public, 1,530 private) full time and several million more part time.

They are taking their time, an average of almost six years to earn a baccalaureate degree. Half who matriculate will not graduate. One in four freshmen will never become a sophomore.

Institutional endowments total more than $100 billion — more than Belgium's GDP — but 60 percent of the total belongs to 50 schools.

And all but 50 or so elite schools are, Ms. Matthews says, increasingly desperate for even marginal and unprepared students. Only one student in five fits the stereotype of a student — under 22, enrolled full time and living on campus. The student population is increasingly female, public, adult, local (four of five enroll in their home state) and in debt. There are $26 billion in college loans, and half of all students graduate with significant debts, some of which will last until their children are college age.

Yet so frantic is the education industry for raw material (students), institutions are not only lowering standards (requiring only "a pulse in one hand, a check in the other"), they are discounting tuitions, advertising sushi and waffle bars in the student unions and prime cable service in the dorms where, Ms. Matthews says, some students hibernate for days "eating red licorice and channel-surfing." Some institutions send bounty hunters abroad in search of wealthy foreigners.

MEANWHILE

Only 25 percent of undergraduates are liberal arts majors. Another 25 percent are business majors, and most of the rest are on vocational tracks such as health care, and primary and secondary education. The four courses with the highest enrollments are American studies, basic composition, remedial math and statistics. The average student does about 29 hours a week of schoolwork, down from about 60 hours in the early 1960s.

There is a widening chasm between faculty formed in a print culture and students produced by a wired world. Ms. Matthews says it is shocking to hear undergraduates try to read 19th century prose; Elizabethan English is like Sanskrit, and "Shakespeare courses rely heavily on in-class movies." She tells of an art history professor showing students a slide of a Rubens painting.

Student: "What's the story line on this thing?"

Professor: "It doesn't have one. It's a 17th-century portrait."

Student: "It doesn't move at all?"

Professor: "Unfortunately, no."

Student: "But I can't see things if they don't move."

The market for Ph.D.s is glutted: Only two in five get academic jobs. There are a million Ph.D.s without academic employment, and some are in academia only as "freeway flyers," driving between adjunct appointments on several campuses, paid perhaps $1,000 per course, with no benefits or faculty prerogatives. Adjunct faculty, Ms. Matthews writes, are the field hands of academia and "are thought to account for 40 or even 50 percent of all face-to-face undergraduate teaching now, as opposed to 22 percent in the early 1970s."

But, then, the market for college graduates is saturated: An estimated 20 percent work in jobs that do not really require a degree. A help wanted ad seeking a warehouse supervisor for The Gap reads: "Bachelor's degree required, and the ability to lift 50 pounds."

Ms. Matthews's book refutes the premise of President Bill Clinton's plan for tuition tax credits and deductions. The premise is that higher education's most pressing needs are more money and more students.

Even without new inducements, students by the millions will come to campuses full of yearnings like those of the incoming freshman who wrote to a college adviser: "I want to experience a philosophy or a sociology. There are none in Florida."

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Middle East

My heart goes out to the family and friends of the women killed in the Tel Aviv bomb attack, an act of needless barbarity. But my heart does not go out to Benjamin Netanyahu.

A politician who aims to please and appease the more extremist elements of his government, by giving the green light on settlement activity, he has provoked yet another bloody onslaught.

Prime Minister Netanyahu seems more concerned with holding onto the reins of power than in doing what is truly in the best interests of those he represents.

ROBERT IANNONE.
Paris.

America has once again proven its hypocrisy concerning the Palestinian issue, vetoing two UN Security Council resolutions calling on Israel to halt construction of new Jewish settlements outside Jerusalem.

In the Arab world, these U.S. actions are arousing feelings of discontent and resentment. The Palestinians have agreed to peace. The Israeli government says it wants security, but if Israel takes away the Palestinians' hope for a state, security will not be achieved. Without hope for a land to call their own, the Palestinians will have nothing to lose.

DALIA AHMED EL-NEWEHY.
Cairo.

Recently I took a walk through the streets of Zurich. At an outdoor café I stopped to watch how people were enjoying the beautiful city and the fine weather. In the café, a father played with his small blonde daughter.

No one has the right to blow up that little girl, her father and the other people in the café.

There is no political cause that justifies such an action, in Zurich, Tel Aviv or anywhere else.

YITZHAK KALET.
Haifa, Israel.

NATO's Future

Senator Trent Lott's essay (*"End the Uncertainty: Push NATO Expansion," Opinion, March 22*) is an example of the knee-jerk foreign policy expansionism that many in the right wing of the Republican Party engage in when speaking of Russian-American relations.

We Americans spent trillions of dollars on defense over 40 years when the Soviet Union was a dangerous adversary. The Soviet Union no longer exists and we have a cooperative relationship with the new Russian government. Still, this situation is tenuous and Russian democracy fragile. Boris Yeltsin faces serious opposition from nationalists in Russia who are worried that their country is being humiliated. In this situation, Senator Lott, the majority leader, suggests we hammer home our advantage, whatever the repercussions for Russian democracy.

There is an equally serious consideration when speaking of NATO expansion: Article 5 of the NATO treaty explicitly states that an armed attack against one NATO nation shall be considered an attack against all members, and consequently every member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will assist the party or parties attacked.

While it is clear to most of us in America that the security of Western Europe's highly industrialized democracies is closely connected with our own, it is not so clear that we Americans should be willing to go to war on behalf of Estonia, for example. This is a debate we need to have before we commit ourselves to risking war over the fate of the Baltic states.

There is much we can do to encourage democracy and stable economic development in Eastern Europe. We can encourage the expansion of the European Union, liberalize trade, open markets to the region's products. But a collective defense agreement beyond Western Europe is something about which President Bill Clinton should be justifiably hesitant.

MARK DUCKENFIELD.
Cologne.

Although neither a soldier nor a politician, I am absolutely unable to understand the purpose of expanding NATO. It seems clear that the Cold War is over. Alliances historically have been formed to defend their members against perceived external threats. Who would be NATO's enemy? How would its strength be augmented in the face of that foe by the addition of the former East Bloc nations? There are problems enough keeping Greece and Turkey (both a long way from the North Atlantic!) from one another's throats.

The inclusion of new states struggling to overcome legacies of long domination, some of them beset by their own or their neighbors' ethnic tensions, might be more likely to suck NATO into civil disorders, which it is demonstrably unsuccessful at handling. Contracting NATO seems to make much more practical sense.

As for the United States, we could perhaps at last begin to trim our defense budget by withdrawing our forces from Europe. Probably the Canadians would welcome a chance to join in such a move. There is no longer any need for the U.S. "trip wire" in Europe. Our military power presents a temptation when help is needed in regional conflicts that should not concern us at all. Let Europe police its own neighborhood.

Forming an ad hoc coalition to meet an international threat proved effective in the Gulf War. Dragging a NATO expedition into Somalia to deal with a local disturbance between warlords was a disaster. This should have told us something.

BENJAMIN N. BROWN.
New York.

Regarding "The Price of an Enlarged NATO 'on the Cheap' Is High in Problems" (March 13):

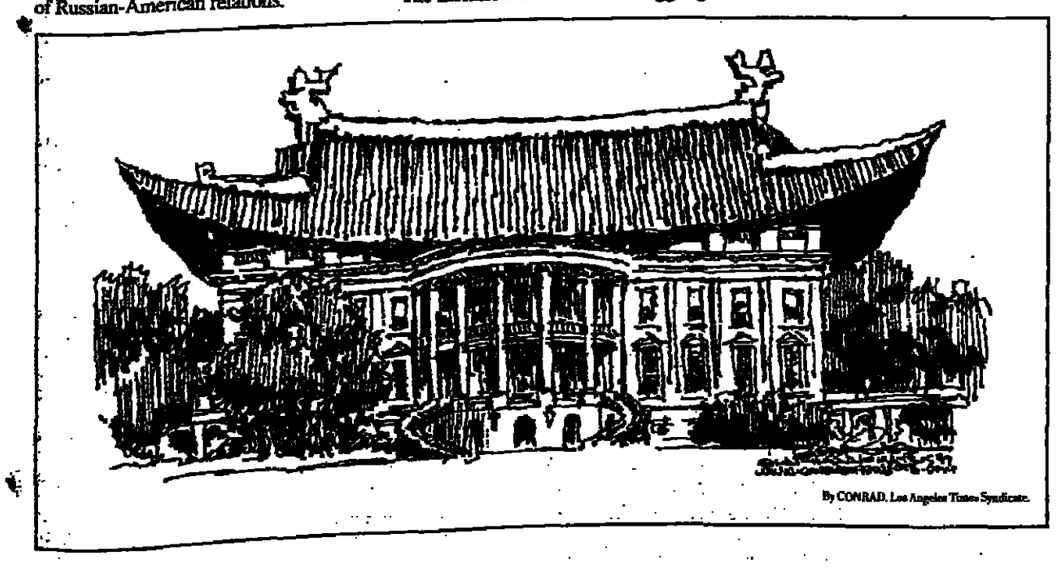
The article did not reflect the strong level of support that exists for NATO enlargement among America's allies and in the United States.

Americans, 62 percent of whom endorse NATO enlargement, recognize there will be financial costs but they appreciate it as a strategic investment. When asked if NATO enlargement were to cost the U.S. taxpayer $1 billion a year over and above the $260 billion defense budget, 46 percent said it would be worth the cost, 44 percent said it would not and 10 percent did not know. (The billion-dollar figure was purely figurative, and was some five times higher than the administration's estimate of the cost to the United States.)

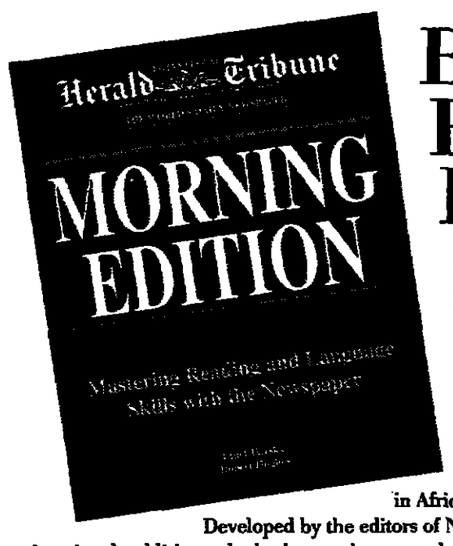
NATO brought reconciliation, cooperation and peace to Western Europe. It has a moral and strategic imperative to do the same in Central and Eastern Europe.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ROTH JR.
Washington.

The writer is president of the North Atlantic Assembly, which contains parliamentarians from 40 states, including NATO's 16 nations.



By CONRAD, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



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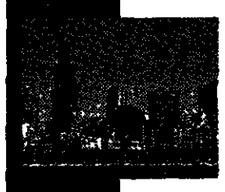

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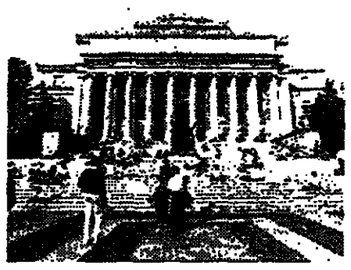

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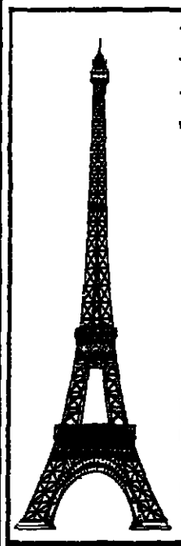

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1-4-97

The Velvet Revolution

A Badge of Power and Privilege

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

COMO, Italy — The huge quantity of the finest silk yarn (and often gold thread) required, the rarity and costliness of the dyes employed, and the exceptionally high level of skill and immense labor needed to manufacture it guaranteed that from the moment of its first appearance in the 14th century, velvet enjoyed a prestige unequaled by any other textile. Indeed, "Not So Much a Textile, More a Way of Life" might make a fitting subtitle to "Velvets," a fascinating and revelatory exhibition at the Fondazione Antonio Ratti that traces the story of velvet, its transmutations, uses and symbolic significance from its beginnings into the 20th century. (The show will be at the Fondazione until June 22, and then, from July 1 until Aug. 28, at the charming Villa Carlotta at Tremezzo, also on the lake shore.)

"Velvets" is the brainchild of the Milan-based textile historian Chiara Buss, who is also the author of the sumptuous, lively and informative catalogue. Not the least of Buss's achievements has been some brilliant detective work, which has made it possible for her to match up surviving pieces of material with contemporary paintings and illustrations, displaying images and textiles side by side to stunning effect.

The origins of velvet are still a matter for debate, but it was certainly being woven in China, Persia and Europe as early as the 14th century. The primacy it gained in the West way outstripped its importance elsewhere. First the exclusive prerogative of emperors, kings and popes, it was soon adopted by the aristocracy, and in time by the rising, prosperous mercantile classes. Venice, Genoa and Florence dominated its manufacture and derived enormous incomes from it.

"To appreciate how precious velvets were, you have to remember that typically in wills valuable textiles came only after land and palaces, and before jewelry," said Buss. "Velvets were passed down from parents to children, sometimes over hundreds of years, and this was possible because velvet is extremely robust. In fact, velvet became the symbol par excellence of a family's status and roots in the past.

"This is the reason why in so many portraits not only is the sitter dressed in velvet but velvet wall hangings and upholstery are so prominent, and for a long time there was absolutely no distinction between the types of velvet used for garments, for men and women, adults and children, and those used for furnishings."

EARLY velvets were characterized by large, sculpturally flamboyant patterns formed by cutting the pile, but this began to change around 1580, when for the first time velvets were developed specifically for clothing, with more compact designs, suitable for cutting up into smaller sections. Patterns became ever more geometric in the late 16th and early 17th century.

"Spain controlled a substantial proportion of Europe, including the Low Countries, Lombardy, Naples and Sicily, and the Spanish court had a specific message to convey to the countries it ruled," Buss said. "The image had to be on the one hand very Catholic, and on the other of absolute secular power.

"Noblemen and women presented themselves as almost divine. Their garments covered their entire bodies except their faces and hands, and impeded them from movement, from work. When dressed, they were emblems of absolutely stolid immobility. And so they needed velvets that were very precious, obviously quite unlike any other humbler textile, but apparently almost austere and modest."

Changes in the type and cut of clothes in the mid-18th century led to further developments in velvets. Classic menswear now consisted of a coat, waistcoat and breeches, with plain velvets commonly used for the coat and breeches, and more guardedly elaborate, colorful velvets with "miniature" patterns reserved for the waistcoat. The ensemble in terms of materials could be as expensive as ever, but in the Age of Enlightenment, where clarity of form and shape became the orthodoxy, the overall aim was to give "an illusion of sobriety."

The Napoleonic era saw the return of velvets "everywhere and anywhere," on men and women and on furnishings. Napoleon had himself painted in his official portrait as "Napoleon First Consul" dressed in red velvet, with accompanying props of table, chair and curtains all in green velvet.

"Napoleon needed signs of his power, but something different from those of the monarchy that had just been destroyed," Buss said. "He also knew that textiles were the foundation of France's industrial economy. So, while he went back to the Roman Empire for his insignia of authority, he also pushed velvet — which brought about a dramatic revival in Lyon's textile-making — had all the palaces re-upholstered in velvet, and not only had full-dress military uniforms made in velvet, but also the uniforms of his functionaries, such as prefects and mayors, and made velvets de rigueur in women's court fashion."

Velvet's extraordinary adaptability in changing social circumstances without losing its aura of superiority is again seen in the show's section on the 19th century. The industrial age saw men's fashions becoming increasingly dour, with coat, waistcoat and trousers made in the same dark colors and in wool. For a time colorful velvet waistcoats survived, and indeed became the badge of otherness sported by self-conscious bohemians, artists and intellectuals, but the majority now dressed in a deliberately puritanical uniform, the last remaining possible element of color being confined to the necktie — a situation that has lasted until today.

"This meant that all the color, all the expensive design bought by a rich and successful man had to be lavished on his woman and the furnishings of his house," Buss said. "Hence the advent of what has been called 'the upholstered woman' and 'the dressed house' — because a rich man's wife came to be literally covered with the affirmations of his wealth and power."

This craving for extreme opulence in female dress and the rise of haute couture brought about a revival of Renaissance types of velvets, including *cisele* (chiseled) velvet, where the pattern is formed by closely alternating cut and uncut pile, and some of the heaviest and most expensive velvets ever produced. And, ironically, even Art Nouveau, which represented a reaction to all revival forms that had dominated the 19th century, still frequently felt constrained to lend its furnishings the required air of luxury, and resorted to velvet, demonstrating its perennial appeal as the crème de la crème of textiles.

Fashion cycles in the 20th century have become briefer, but velvets still keep turning up, Buss observed. "There was a comeback in the 1930s and again in the '60s, and it's been in vogue again in haute couture for over a decade," she said. "The most favored form now is on a crepe ground, which is a very soft, transparent silk, with a pile in viscose, which is an artificial fiber and produces a beautiful, luminous material. It's also extremely expensive, which well meets the requirements of the exclusivity of haute couture.

"But then, ever since it appeared, velvet has been the textile that most explicitly represents power and privilege, and it seems it still does."

John Campbell, Baron of Cawdor (by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1778), wearing velvet coat and breeches and waistcoat in "miniature" cisele velvet; top: three-colored, figured velvet, Lyon, 1889, and two-colored velvet, made in Genoa, 1700-1725, and used in the Nymphenburg Palace, Munich.

The Frugal Way To Feather Your Nest

A Dime-Store Guide to Decor

By Christopher Mason
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As her black limousine idled curbside one day last week, Christy Ferer was upstairs at Dersh Feather and Trading Corp., embroiled in fierce negotiations over the cost of a bag of black plumes with an asking price of $4.25.

"They went up 25 cents?" asked the seemingly incredulous Ferer, who has been called "the bargain basement Martha Stewart" by NBC's "Today," to which she has contributed style segments on fashion and decorating for 14 years. Ferer needed the feathers to adorn a lampshade in the can-do spirit of her new book, "Decorating on a Dime" (Warner Books, $14.95).

"You want to be grandfathered on the old price?" said Jay Dersh, the store's proprietor, looking simultaneously amused and exasperated by Ferer's unrelenting frugality.

The vivacious Ferer, 46, was darting between suppliers, gathering dozens of inexpensive items to decorate a room setting at Sotheby's, the improbable setting for a party to celebrate the publication of the book, her first. Upholstered in humble burlap, Ferer's room was a three-dimensional portfolio of cost-cutting style tips from the book, including the feather lampshade, which was trimmed with thick black velvet ribbon that cost $1.60 a yard.

After emerging triumphantly from Dersh's emporium, and 25 cents richer, Ferer headed back to her limousine. "Having a car and driver in New York saves a lot of time and money because you get more done," she said, evidently mindful of all those dimes.

Her snappy do-it-yourself guide offers 86 pages of recipes for dime-store chic: plaid linoleum floors, bookcase doors fronted with chicken-wire mesh, homemade scented seashells as potpourri. There is also an extensive index of national resources for craft items like Polarfleece, iron-on appliqués, tulle and tinsel.

Despite the modesty of its premise, not to mention its slender silhouette, Ferer's book has occasioned no fewer than three publication parties. And curiously enough, guests have included the sort of people who would seem to be unmoved by the special joys of glue-gunning: Wall Street's Michael R. Bloomberg, Calvin Klein and Isaac Mizrahi.

AT a recent lunch in Ferer's honor at Mortimer's, Bette Midler, Beverly Sills and Libby Pataki (the author's frequent tennis partner) joined 11 other women at a table decorated with pink roses tucked into silver vases, which were actually tomato cans, labels removed, polished to a sterling gleam (a detail from the book).

Seated across the restaurant, the socialite Nan Kempner was aghast to learn that so many famous and famously well-off women had gathered to celebrate a book called "Decorating on a Dime."

"Then it's not for me," said Kempner, who has benefited from the ministering hands of top-dollar decorators like Billy Baldwin and Michael Taylor. "I can't do it for less than a million."

During lunch, Midler, a close friend of Ferer, confided that the quote she had supplied for the book jacket — "This book is Heaven from Pennies" — had been coaxed out of her after intense lobbying. "Christy is certainly persistent," Midler said. "I got dozens of calls bugging me for that quote, and I only made it onto the back cover."

Sills, who said that Ferer affectionately calls her Big Bev "when she wants me to do something for her," added: "She's the most generous, warmhearted person I know. But you have no idea the kind of places she's dragged me to show me a pair of $36 earrings she thinks I should buy. It cost me $96 to keep the car all day to find the $36 earrings."

Ferer lives in a vast, nine-room apartment in a luxury cooperative building on Fifth Avenue whose residents include Ralph Lauren. Opening the door to her home, which overlooks Central Park, she said, "I've always had a beer pocketbook I've stretched to fit my Champagne tastes."

Beer pocketbook? "I'm a wise spender and a wise investor," insisted Ferer, who was born into a prosperous St. Louis family and since 1982 has been the owner and president of Vidicom, which produces video footage for such diverse

Suzanne DeChillo/NYT

Christy Ferer at home.

clients as the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Hebrew National hot dogs.

"I only have a fraction of what my rich friends have, but I always end up getting what I want, whether it's by negotiating or by doing it myself," she said.

Clearly proud of her apartment, Ferer is nevertheless eager to credit others for their creative contributions to its decor. "Larry Laslo, the designer, helped me a lot with this apartment," she said.

When asked to describe Ferer as a client, Laslo, a decorator known for a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer sense of glamour, burst into laughter.

"She's a wonderful, energetic, funny, kind friend, and I admire her drive and enthusiasm," he said. "But you really have to love Christy to work for her.

"I've been joking about all the invitations she sent out for her book party at Sotheby's with a dime glued on. I told her she could afford to send the dime because she never spent it."

Judging by an invitation sent to one reporter, from which the dime had become detached, it would appear that Ferer extends her passion for thrift to her choice of glue.

Living Legend of Faberge Eggs

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Russian jeweler Peter Carl Faberge never publicized the exquisite Easter eggs that he made for clients in turn-of-the-century St. Petersburg.

He shrouded their production in secrecy, even refusing to reveal to his royal patrons, Alexander III and Nicholas II, which tiny surprises he was concealing inside the eggs — a thimble-size palace, perhaps, or a gilded carriage, or an entire train.

His wizardry worked; these bejeweled fantasies enchanted the Empresses Maria and Alexandra, to whom the eggs were given from 1885 to 1916. The Imperial clients were secretive, too. They never told the Russian people about the eggs and kept them in their private apartments, out of sight of palace visitors. The public's glimpses of the eggs were mainly at the Exposition Internationale Universelle in Paris in 1900, at which Faberge was awarded a gold medal and the Legion of Honor, and at a 1902 charity benefit in St. Petersburg.

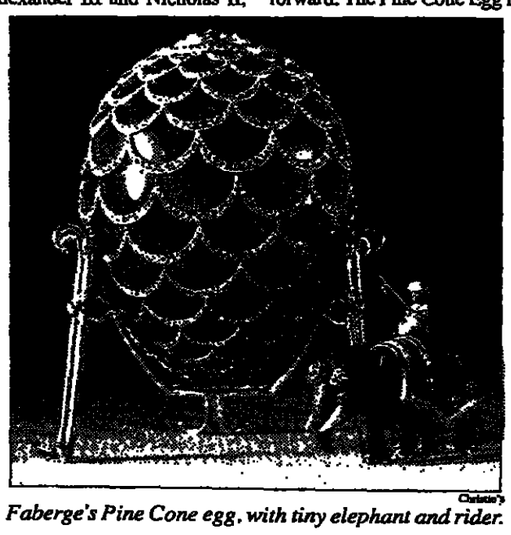
Indeed, it was not until after the Russian Revolution and Faberge's death, in 1920, that the eggs came to wider public attention. Newly available documents now show that Faberge made at least 50 Imperial eggs, of which 40 survive.

Since 1987, with the beginnings of glasnost, Faberge's works have become increasingly more visible at museums and in the marketplace.

"Faberge in America," the largest such exhibition ever held in the United States, opened last year at the Metropolitan Museum of Art before moving on to museums in San Francisco, Richmond, New Orleans and Cleveland, where it will close in May. The show has so far drawn about 900,000 visitors.

Several auctions at Christie's in Geneva have rewritten the records for Faberge. In 1989, the Kelch Pine Cone Egg brought $3.1 million, and five years later the Imperial Winter Egg was sold for $5.6 million.

Now the Pine Cone Egg is back at Christie's, this time in New York. Enameled in blue and awash with swags of diamonds, the egg opens to reveal a walnut-size automaton in the shape of a silver elephant with an Indian passenger on its back; when wound, it sways, swishes its tail and lumbers forward. The Pine Cone Egg is the finest of the seven made a century ago for Faberge's wealthiest clients, Alexander Ferdinandovich Kelch, a gold-mining industrialist, and his wife, Barbara.



Christie's

Faberge's Pine Cone egg, with tiny elephant and rider.

It will be auctioned on April 15 for Joan Kroc, the former owner of the San Diego Padres and the widow of Ray Kroc, who was founder of the McDonald's fast-food chain. She had been the high bidder in 1989; later that year, she exhibited it with 25 other Easter eggs, mostly from the Kremlin and the Forbes Magazine Collection, at Treasures of the Soviet Union, the San Diego arts festival.

Timed to coincide with the auction is the publication of yet another book on the subject, "The Faberge Imperial Easter Eggs" (Christie's, $125). It is the first to incorporate the new findings on Faberge from the Russian government archives.

What has come to light from the archives so far is the stuff of soap opera. Barbara Kelch, a mining heiress, left her husband and Russia in 1905, when she moved to Paris after much of her fortune was wiped out during the Russian-Japanese War. In 1920, she sold her Faberge eggs there.

Alexander Kelch had a harder time: Unemployed for years, he ended up selling cigarettes on the streets of St. Petersburg in 1925. In 1930, he was arrested, tried and convicted of sedition by the Communists for corresponding with his former wife in Paris. He was sentenced to hard labor in Siberia, where he is believed to have died.

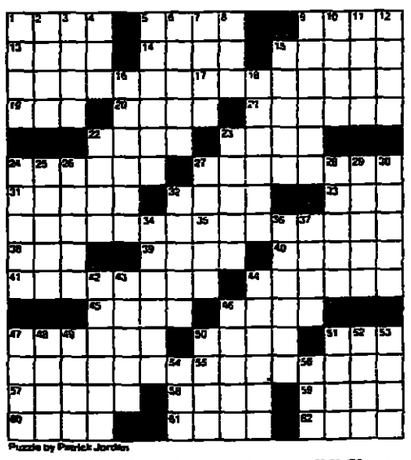
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Start to form, as a storm
5 "——Dick"
9 Christie's Miss Marple
13 Exude
14 Village Voice award
15 Miser Marner
17 Where this answer goes
19 Singing syllable
20 Mysterious loch
21 Utah mountains
22 Villa d'——
23 Up to the task
24 Goodyear fleet
27 Train storage area
31 *W.W. II hero* Murphy
32 Seas, to Cousteau
33 Go a-courtin'
35 What this answer does
38 Suffix with ranch
39 "... unto us —— is given"
40 Contemptible one
41 Narrow-necked bottle
44 Cried like a baby
46 Word with slicker or hail
48 Guns, as an engine
47 "Lucky" dice rolls
50 —— *over* (carry through)
51 Point of decline
55 What this answer seems to have
57 Book with legends
58 The triple in a triple play
59 *Author* Bagnold
60 Exude
61 Phoenix neighbor
62 Thanksgiving dishes

DOWN

1 Ring engagement
2 First sound in an M-G-M film
3 *Poet* Pound
4 Little piggy's cry
5 Some MOMA paintings
6 More than plump
7 Strained pea catchers
8 Biblical affirmative
9 Small bus
10 Heaps
11 Cape Canaveral org.
12 *Gentlemen: Abbr.*
15 Expertise
16 Without obligation
18 Picasso-Braque movement
22 Bahrain bigwig
23 Hammerin' Hank
24 Bundled, as straw
25 Riches
26 Manner of speaking
27 Scouting mission
28 Horrendous
29 Stir from slumber
30 Parceled (out)
32 Like fine netting
34 Chinese philosopher
36 Football team quorum
37 Starts a crop
42 Polar feature
43 Pixie and Dixie's nemesis, in the cartoons
44 Mythological woman with unruly hair
46 Laughfests
47 Mineral springs
48 Suffix with cigar
49 Reprehensible
50 Veracious
51 Sicilian peak
52 Cup kp
53 *Political* campaigns
54 Mr. Turkey
56 Susan of "Looker"



Puzzle by Patrick Jordan

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Solution to Puzzle of March 31

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هكذا من الأصل

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1997

In Japan, a 'One-Man Trade Barrier'

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In what may be a first in trans-Pacific economic relations, the United States is targeting the power of a single individual, an 83-year-old Japanese man named Shiroo Takashima, as a trade barrier.

The head of an obscure outfit called the Japan Harbor Transportation Association, Mr. Takashima has little official power. But shippers say that he is the effective boss of Japan's 50,000 dockworkers — the one who decides which vessels get unloaded by which stevedore company, dictates working conditions and rates and in general runs as a fiefdom ports that are among the largest and most technologically advanced in the world.

U.S. shipping lines, fighting to carry a bigger share of the more than $180 billion in annual trade between the two countries, would love to escape his grip and set up their own dockside operations. But they say that unless Mr. Takashima's influence is reduced, that is not possible. Now, after years of quiet complaints, the United States is pressing for that change by threatening to charge ships from Japan's three biggest shipping lines a $100,000 fee every time they call in an American port.

True to his reputation as a waterfront boss, the white-haired Mr. Takashima is not backing down.

"We cannot forgive the attitude of the United States," he said in a rare television interview recently, using tones of carefully controlled anger. "We are ready to have a fight anytime. If the U.S. starts a fight, we can fight too."

Kyodo
Shiroo Takashima: Top stevedore.

As with many market-opening fights with Japan, this one seeks to change not just official rules but also the web of back-door practices that so often have emerged to exclude outsiders. But more than any other, this fight revolves around one man who has built his remarkable power over the course of 30 years.

As it happens, many Japanese officials privately are cheering the U.S. efforts. They have wanted to curb Mr. Takashima's influence for years.

The ports Mr. Takashima oversees are among the world's most technologically sophisticated, forming the lifeline for the country's export-oriented economy. Last year, about 144 million tons of goods moved through Japan's eight largest ports.

After unsuccessfully urging Japan's Transportation Ministry to act, the U.S. Federal Maritime Commission has taken unilateral action. It announced that unless there were changes it would as of April 14 impose sanctions of $100,000 each time a vessel from Japan's three major shipping lines entered U.S. ports.

Stevedores responded with a 24-hour strike that idled about half of the country's ports.

The events jolted Japanese government officials, who until recently had refused to get involved. Japanese officials are meeting with Japanese and foreign shippers and others to try to find a solution. Recently the parties involved asked the Federal Maritime Commission to delay the sanctions until July to give them time to reach a solution.

For years after World War II, organized-crime gangs had a large presence on the docks, as depicted in the classic American film "On the Waterfront." The Japanese container protests sometimes became violent.

Shippers decided the best way to protect their interest was to refuse face-to-face negotiations with unions. Instead, they would hire either general contractors or stevedore companies, which would in turn employ the dockworkers. When shippers wanted to make changes that could affect labor, they would negotiate with the Japan Harbor Transportation Association — the association representing the stevedore companies and general contractors — which would then take the proposal to the unions.

The system, known as "prior consultation," continues today. U.S. officials said they did not oppose using the system for major changes that could affect labor.

What the United States and other

See PORT, Page 14

Mitsuyasu Oda/Reuters
A customer stocking up on home electronics in Tokyo on Monday, a day before Japan's consumption tax was scheduled to increase to 5 percent.

Networking Takeover Hits Shares

Ascend's Stock Slides On $3.7 Billion Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALAMEDA, California — Ascend Communications Inc., continuing the wave of consolidation in the computer networking industry, agreed to acquire Cascade Communications Corp. in a stock swap valued at $3.7 billion.

Ascend shares were down 20 percent, or $10.375 a share, in late trading Monday, at $41.625, amid concern that the takeover would reduce Ascend's earnings. Cascade shares were down $1, at $27.375.

The takeover plan, which was announced late Sunday, comes a month after 3Com Corp.'s $6.6 billion acquisition of U.S. Robotics Corp. and is designed to broaden Ascend's arsenal in its battle with Cisco Systems Inc., the market leader in the rapidly growing networking business. Cisco was quoted at $50.50, down 50 cents.

The acquisition by 3Com of U.S. Robotics and other mergers have increased pressure on smaller companies such as Ascend, with 1996 sales of $549 million, and Cascade, with revenue of $341 million last year.

"There is a need for breadth of product and depth of sales and support services to customers," Eric Buck, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said.

Ascend shareholders are to own 65 percent and Cascade shareholders 35 percent of the new company, which would keep Ascend's name and its offices in Alameda.

Cascade said it did not expect any layoffs at its home base of Westford, Massachusetts.

One executive close to the companies said he thought Cisco might have made a play for Ascend after 3Com's acquisition of U.S. Robotics, but because there is no obvious company for Cisco to buy now, it will have to move quickly to beef up its current offerings.

Separately, Cascade estimated revenue for the first quarter of 1997 would be $90 million, or 14 to 15 cents a share, up from $56 million in 1996. Analysts had expected the company to earn 22 cents a share. *(NYT, AP, Bloomberg)*

In Counterattack, Japan Blasts Partners for Unfair Trading

By Velisarios Kattoulas
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Increasingly under attack over its own trade practices again, Japan lashed out at its major trading partners Monday, accusing the United States and Europe as well as some other Asian countries of practices inconsistent with free trade.

In an annual report on trade, Japan urged the use of multilateral rather than unilateral means of resolving trade problems. "Unilateral measures, in contrast, risk trade wars and discredit the multilateral trade system," the report said.

Japan also called for the World Trade Organization, the governing body of world trade, to quickly admit China, Taiwan and Russia. Their membership has been blocked largely because some WTO members say they have failed to tear down enough trade barriers.

Japan's criticism came amid signs its trade surplus had started to grow again and fears that Tokyo and Washington could be headed toward another showdown over Japanese exports to the United States. In February, Japan's trade surplus with the United States, Europe and the rest of Asia grew for the first time in two years.

"All countries, to some extent, employ trade policies and measures that fail to conform to international norms," the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said in its sixth annual report on the practices of Japan's biggest trading partners. The report, which acknowledged anger overseas over some Japanese trade practices, examined practices in the United States, the European Union, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Canada.

The report attacked the United States, Japan's biggest trading partner, over continuing import restrictions on yellowfin tuna and shrimp and eight other trade practices. But it said the United States was getting better in the area of anti-dumping duties, which are levied against imports on sale at prices authorities judge to be below manufacturing cost.

By contrast, the EU's anti-dumping policies have become less transparent, the report said. Under WTO rules, dumping is strictly defined. But the report insisted that European authorities were increasingly using discretionary powers to impose duties in violation of WTO rules. Brussels launched 32 dumping investigations in 1995 and 10 in the first six months of 1996, the report said.

"Anti-dumping is an area of hidden protectionism in the EU," it said. "Given the EU's past history of rampant abuse, there are legitimate fears that abuse may continue."

Among Japan's Asian trading partners, South Korea came in for the harshest criticism. In particular, the report criticized South Korea's so-called import diversification program, under which Seoul restricts import quantities.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

It's Time for Clinton to Lead on Trade

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Less than three months into his second term, President Bill Clinton risks missing his best, perhaps last, chance to reassert flagging American leadership over the international trading system.

Re-establishing that leadership is not just in America's interest but in everyone else's too. If Washington ever stopped pressing its traditional case for open markets, the dangers of a return to destructive, 1930s-style protectionist policies would grow.

There would be little hope of Mr. Clinton achieving his stated objectives of free-trade areas in Asia and Latin America, the world's two fastest-growing regions, or of further multilateral liberalization.

The problem is that Mr. Clinton cannot continue much further down the free-trade path without congressional backing. Specifically, he needs renewed fast-track negotiating authority, under which Congress cannot amend trade agreements but must quickly vote yes or no.

Without that procedure, representatives of special interests in Congress would probably pick apart agreements reached by his administration, and other countries would decline to negotiate with the United States.

But support for freer trade is increasingly tenuous and uncertain on Capitol Hill. And although Mr. Clinton says he wants new fast-track authority, he shows no sign of willingness to spend the necessary political capital.

If he is serious, he will have to act fast. Congressional attention will soon turn to the budget, then to the annual renewal of most-favored-nation status for China, which this year promises to be unusually divisive after Beijing's alleged attempts to buy political influence in Washington.

The approach of next year's midterm elections will increase the reluctance of many on Capitol Hill to go out on a limb for trade, especially if Mr. Clinton remains noncommittal.

According to leaders of the Republican majority, Mr. Clinton's choice is effectively now or never.

It may be never. Vice President Al Gore is anxious not to be outflanked on his left by Richard Gephardt, leader of the Democratic minority in the House, in the race to succeed Mr. Clinton.

But Mr. Gephardt has set impossible conditions for fast-track approval by insisting that future trade agreements contain strict provisions on labor and environmental standards, action against drugs and other worthy but irrelevant social objectives.

Mr. Gephardt says this is the way to appeal to blue-collar voters, liberals and environmentalists, whose support Mr. Gore wants too. But Mr. Gephardt's demands will make agreement in Congress even more difficult. A partisan clash over labor and environmental standards has already blocked renewal of Mr. Clinton's negotiating authority for the past two years.

None of this would matter so much if Mr. Clinton were prepared to fight hard for a visionary trade policy — as might be expected from someone who has said he would look to his place in history during his second term.

But that is not the way he is governing now. Instead, he seems to be carrying on as if he were still running for election, looking for short-term political advantage on each issue that comes along.

On the trade front, that approach is particularly dangerous. Other countries and regions, especially in Latin America, are rapidly forming new trade alliances without waiting for the United States. Most of these groups are espousing trade policies that are much less open than those traditionally favored by Washington. American business risks being placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Mr. Clinton is well aware that further liberalization favors the United States, which has already abolished most trade barriers, by obliging other countries to follow suit. He knows that rising U.S. exports are needed to stimulate growth and create well-paid jobs. He should be brave enough to start making that case more forcefully.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

March 27,28,31

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8865	3.0775	1.1249	0.338	0.1127*	—	5.455*	1.2982	1.5265*	1.37	1.3275*
Brussels	34.5025	56.5925	20.635	6.1295	2.0676*	18.345	—	23.86	0.2815	25.01	24.375*
Frankfurt	1.6770	2.7305	—	0.2967	0.1002*	0.889	4.8462*	1.1557	1.3593*	1.2215	1.1793*
London (a)	1.63	—	2.7343	9.2136	2,729.19	3.0740	56.843	2.3676	202.5414	2.2443	231.623
Madrid	143.551	232.972	84.831	25.16	8.492*	75.407	4.1114	97.814	115.627*	104.94	—
Milan	1,673.50	2,730.40	998.40	296.59	—	888.80	48.319	1,156.08	13.585	1212.60	11.811
New York (b)	—	1.6485a	1.6363	5.639	1,673.00	1.8789	34.51	1.449	123.67	1.3846	141.85
Paris	5.6435	9.203	3.368	—	0.3373*	2.9973	0.1632	3.890	4.5641*	4.0907	3.9775*
Tokyo	124.10	202.83	73.85	21.93	0.74	65.67	3.5795	85.49	—	88.95	6.6707
Toronto	1.3809	2.2785	0.8259	0.1459	0.0828*	0.7365	0.491*	0.9564	1.1192*	—	1.90*
Zurich	1.4545	2.3696	0.8656	0.257	0.0865*	0.77	4.194*	—	1.1756*	1.056	1.0218*
1 ECU	1.154	0.7112	1.9527	6.5839	1,958.52	2.197	40.2905	1.6936	143.364	1.5935	145.766
1 SDR	1.3025	0.8409	2.3287	7.8022	2,308.61	2.6145	48.0275	2.0073	170.947	1.8029	197.874

*Madrid, New York, Tokyo and Toronto rates from March 31, others from March 28 or 27. Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York rates at 3 P.M. and Toronto rates at 2 P.M. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	266.13	Mex. peso	7.90	S. Afr. rand	4.4235
Australian $	1.2747	Hong Kong $	7.75	N. Zealand $	1.4369	S. Kor. won	897.70
Austrian sch.	11.796	Hung. forint	177.26	Norw. krone	6.6206	Swed. krona	7.553
Brazil real	1.0588	Indian rupee	35.90	Phil. peso	26.37	Taiwan $	27.34
Chinese yuan	8.2964	Indo. rupiah	2401.5	Polish zloty	3.09	Thai baht	26.01
Czech koruna	29.33	Irish £	0.6351	Port. escudo	169.21	Turkish lira	127886
Danish krone	6.4475	Israeli shek.	3.3623	Russ ruble	5728.5	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	2.3933	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3038	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	477.90
Fin. markka	4.9934	Malay. ring.	2.4805	Sing. $	1.447		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6367	1.6359	1.6351
Canadian dollar	1.3777	1.3748	1.3722
Deutsche mark	1.6704	1.6673	1.6637
Japanese yen	123.09	122.56	122.03
Swiss franc	1.4427	1.4384	1.4338

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

March 27

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5½ - 5⅝	3⅛ - 3¼	1¾ - 1⅞	6¼ - 6⅜	3⁵⁄₁₆ - 3¼	7/16 - 9/16	4⅛ - 4¼
3-month	5 9/16 - 5¾	3⅛ - 3¼	1¾ - 1⅞	6¼ - 6½	3 5/16 - 3⅜	½ - ⅝	4⅛ - 4¼
6-month	5⅞ - 5 15/16	3 3/16 - 3⅜	1¾ - 1⅞	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	3¼ - 3⅜	½ - ⅝	4⅛ - 4¼
1-year	6⅛ - 6¼	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	1 15/16 - 1 15/16	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	⅝ - ¾	4 5/16 - 4 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5¼	5⅜
90-day CDs dealers	5.67	5.67
180-day CP dealers	5.63	5.58
3 month Treasury bill	5.17	5.36
1-year Treasury bill	6.00	6.02
2-year Treasury bill	6.42	6.44
5-year Treasury note	6.75	6.76
7-year Treasury note	6.81	6.85
10-year Treasury note	6.90	6.90
30-year Treasury bond	7.08	7.09
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.87	4.87
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.50	0.45
1-month interbank	0.60	0.66
3-month interbank	0.61	0.63
6-month interbank	0.66	0.66
10-year Govt bond	2.45	2.38
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	Clsd	3.85
1-month interbank	—	3.28
3-month interbank	—	3.28
6-month interbank	—	3.30
10-year Bund	—	5.92

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	Clsd	6.00
1-month interbank	—	6⅛
3-month interbank	—	6 5/16
6-month interbank	—	6⅜
10-year Gilt	—	7.58
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	Clsd	3 5/16
1-month interbank	—	3¼
3-month interbank	—	3¼
6-month interbank	—	3 5/16
10-year OAT	—	5.86

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich		Closed	
London		Closed	
New York	352.90	353.80	+ 1.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

PRIVATE BANKING

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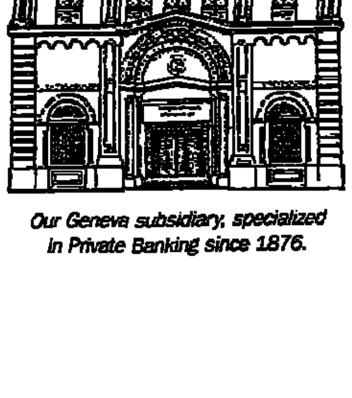
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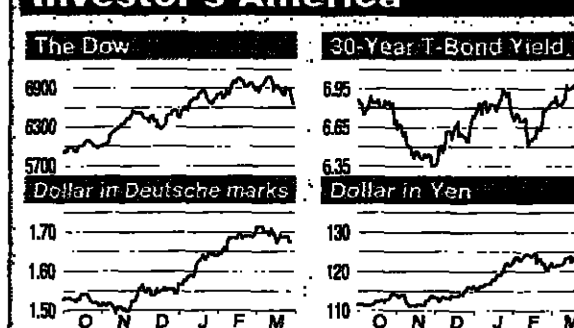
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday 3:30	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6634.46	6740.59	-1.57
NYSE	S&P 500	763.79	777.20	-1.73
NYSE	S&P 100	744.88	757.42	-1.65
NYSE	Composite	401.83	409.13	-1.78
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1228.64	1254.40	-2.05
AMEX	Market Value	568.98	579.68	-1.85
Toronto	TSE Index	5854.39	5999.70	-2.42
São Paulo	Bovespa	9641.35	9271.60	-2.48
Mexico City	Bolsa	3769.31	3842.94	-1.92
Buenos Aires	Merval	709.15	739.15	-4.06
Santiago	IPSA General	5282.67	5298.29	-0.25
Caracas	Capital General	Closed	6344.49	-

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Is the Bull Market Ending?

Some See 'Substantial' Hurdles and Risk of 10% Drop

By David Barboza
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has been one of the greatest bull markets in history, with a run that in February helped push the Dow Jones industrial average above 7,000 points for the first time.

But in the last few weeks, the stock market has been struggling, partly because of inflation fears and worries that the Federal Reserve will push interest rates higher. That action, some analysts believe, will slow growth and cut into corporate profits.

Many analysts are no longer looking beyond a 7,000-point Dow. Instead, they see new hurdles for the market and the possibility of a significant downturn, with the potential to end the seemingly miraculous bull run.

"The market's facing its most substantial challenge in some time," Eugene Peroni Jr., the director of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott, said. "We're seeing an abrupt shift in market psychology. Investors are beginning to question the bull market's underpinnings, such as interest rates, liquidity and earnings prospects."

Of course, few analysts are willing to venture that a bear market like the one in 1973-74, when the Dow lost about 45 percent, is on the horizon. But many do see the possibility of what Wall Street calls a correction, when stocks fall 10 percent to 20 percent after a big runup.

But there are others who say that the outlook for the economy and the stock market remains healthy. While a minor, near-term setback may be in store, they say, nothing more ominous is in the cards.

"You can have these spike-down types of corrections, but these are not the conditions of a bear market," said Joseph Battipaglia, chief equity strategist at Gruntal & Co. "In order to get to a bear market, the fundamentals of the economy have to break down, and I don't see that."

Such a "spike down" occurred last summer, when the Dow fell 7.5 percent and the Nasdaq composite plunged 17 percent, before both indexes roared back.

"We got down to 5,340 on the Dow last July," Mr. Battipaglia said. "There was a lot of bearish sentiment at that point, but the Dow went on to 6,400 in December and 7,000 last February."

Since then, the stock market has been stumbling along in a trading range, coping with a sharp selloff of technology stocks, persistent questions about high share prices and, more recently, a significant slowdown of cash into mutual funds.

A setback may be in store, some say, but nothing more ominous.

These factors, along with concerns about shrinking profit margins and the strong dollar hurting exports, continue to raise questions about the strength of a market that has seen the Dow rise nearly 3,000 points, or about 75 percent, since January 1995.

And while the Dow has now gone about six years without a 10 percent correction — the longest such period in history — it is now in the midst of its biggest decline since last summer, down 345 points, or about 5 percent, since March 11, when it peaked at 7,085.16. (It is still up about 4 percent for the year.)

Much of the decline has been attributed to worries about higher interest rates in the bond market, which makes bonds more attractive relative to stocks. On Thursday, when the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond rose above 7 percent for the first time in six months, stock prices plunged.

New data suggest an accelerating economy. One example is the government report Friday that sales of new homes surpassed an 800,000 annual pace for the first time in a decade. This raises fears of increased inflation.

"If the Fed tightens again and interest rates keep going up, we're in big trouble," said Charles Pradilla, a market strategist at Cowen & Co. "We could be in for a 10 percent correction."

Last year, each time the yield on the 30-year Treasury moved above 7 percent, the stock market tumbled, particularly in early July, when the yield peaked at 7.19. When the yield began falling, the Dow soared to new records.

Rate Jitters Take Toll On Nervous Big Board

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks tumbled Monday for a second day, led by J.P. Morgan, Procter & Gamble and General Electric, amid concern that interest rates might be lifted further this year to tame inflation and that such a move would hurt the outlook for corporate profits.

Fears of inflation were fueled by a Commerce Department report that personal income rose a greater-than-expected 0.9 percent last month while spending increased 0.3 percent. Wages posted the largest monthly gain since April 1994.

Separately, manufacturers in the Chicago and New York regions reported that their costs of materials rose last month in another sign that inflation could be on the rise.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 88.75 points in late trading, at 6,651.84, adding to its loss of 140.11 points Thursday. At that level, the 30-stock average had fallen 228.86 points since the Fed raised the federal funds rate Tuesday.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index was quoted 8.70 points lower at 765.18, and the Nasdaq composite index had lost 20.02 points to 1,229.49.

Losers outnumbered gainers on the Big Board by a 5-to-1 margin.

Last week the Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates for the first time in more than two years. Analysts said higher rates also may lure investors into bonds and other fixed-income investments.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond's yield was steady at 7.08 percent, near a six-month high amid nervousness about interest rates.

"People are worried about additional rate increases that may throw the economy off course," said Mary Sunderland, a fund manager at Skandia Investment Management Inc.

"The stock market is very nervous, and rightly so, because there has been a major change in interest-rate psychology," said Robert Freedman, chief investment officer at John Hancock Funds.

Among the day's biggest decliners was Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp. The largest U.S. hospital

3 P.M. SNAPSHOT

company has been under scrutiny for its Medicare billing and its practice of giving doctors ownership stakes in hospitals.

Bank shares dropped amid concern that rising rates would make it less profitable to make loans. Citicorp, BankAmerica, Bank of New York and Mellon Bank all posted declines.

The worst may not be over, analysts said. Investors will be presented with economic data this week that will shape their perceptions about inflation and interest rates.

On Tuesday they will get the March survey of manufacturing conditions from the National Association of Purchasing Management, and on Friday the Labor Department is to release the March employment report.

Barton Biggs, Morgan Stanley's chief investment strategist, advised clients to increase their holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds.

Shares of Belden & Blake rallied after Texas Pacific Group, an investment partnership, said it would buy the oil company for about $304 million. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Very briefly:

- **A Nike Inc.** factory supervisor in Vietnam will stand trial for allegedly abusing her employees by forcing 56 workers to jog twice around the two-kilometer (1.2-mile) factory perimeter for failing to wear regulation work shoes.
- **Thomson Corp.** received clearance from the U.S. Justice Department and seven states to sell 52 legal publications to **Reed Elsevier PLC**'s Lexis-Nexis unit.
- **Marriott International Inc.** completed its purchase of **Renaissance Hotel Group NV** for about $1 billion in cash and assumed debt.
- **Pixar Inc.** left the CD-ROM interactive business to focus on its joint venture to develop films with **Walt Disney Co.** The computer-animation company will work on its second feature film, the Disney joint venture "Bugs."
- **The tobacco industry** is the only industry that has lost consumer confidence, according to a recent poll by Louis Harris & Associates, reflecting "not such how well it provides tobacco products to smokers, but public hostility," the polling concern said. *Reuters, Bloomberg, AP*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Liar Liar" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $24.2 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Liar Liar	(Universal)	$24.2 million
2. The Devil's Own	(Columbia Pictures)	$14.3 million
3. Selena	(Warner Bros.)	$5.6 million
4. Return of the Jedi	(Twentieth Century-Fox)	$4.5 million
5. The Sixth Man	(Touchstone Pictures)	$4.3 million
6. Jungle2Jungle	(Walt Disney)	$4.1 million
7. Turbo: A Power Rangers Movie	(Twentieth Century-Fox)	$3.5 million
8. The English Patient	(Miramax)	$3 million
9. BAPS	(New Line Cinema)	$2.8 million
10. Private Parts	(Paramount)	$2.5 million

Wall Street Bears Undermine the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower in thin volume on Monday, undermined chiefly by the sharp decline in the U.S. stock market, dealers and analysts said.

"The only major factor influencing the dollar today is the stock market sell-off," said a foreign exchange dealer at a large New York money center bank.

"A lot of foreign investors are liquidating their stock positions in order to buy bonds," he said, adding that the liquidations would keep pressure on the dollar.

The U.S. unit was quoted in late trading at 1.6763 Deutsche marks, off from 1.6800 DM on Friday, and at 123.67 yen, off from 124.10 yen. The dealer added that although stock market movements generally were not very influential in the foreign-exchange market, the overall share declines on Wall Street and

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

elsewhere were having an impact because "there just isn't that much other big news."

Dealers in Japan said the dollar might post gains in coming days against the yen.

"I expect the dollar to eventually rise," Susumu Kanazawa, manager for foreign exchange at Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd., said.

Japanese investors are "ready and waiting to buy dollars" after their business year begins Tuesday, he said. Financial markets in most European countries were closed Monday.

Mr. Kanazawa said Japanese would want to buy dollars when the currency slipped in value against the yen but that he nevertheless expected that the dollar would trade at about 125 yen at the end of this week.

Since the rate increase, several U.S. economic indicators have shown stronger-than-expected growth, fueling speculation that the U.S. central bank will raise rates further in months ahead to keep inflation from accelerating.

The Federal Open Market Committee, which decides whether to change interest rates, next meets May 20. Against other major currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.4490 Swiss francs in late trading from 1.4512 francs and to 5.6390 French francs from 5.6580 francs. The pound advanced to $1.6405 from $1.6310. *(AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)*

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris through April 5, the U.S. stock tables, the U.S. futures and some other items in this edition reflect early prices.

This change is necessary to meet distribution requirements. We will revert to our usual coverage after April 5, when daylight time begins in the United States and Canada.

AMEX

Monday's 3 P.M.
The top 300 most active shares.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	381	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	-⅛
ARC	194	3 15/16	3⅞	3⅞	-1/16
ASR Inv	98	20½	20¼	20¼	-⅛
ATT Fd	77	61¾	60¾	61¾	+⅜
AVIC Gp n	216	5	4 15/16	4 15/16	-1/16
Acadiana n	248	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	-½
AdvMed	288	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+1/16
Aerosan	64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
AirWat	105	5 3/16	4⅝	4⅝	-½
AHougen	466	14½	13⅞	13⅞	-½
Alfin	60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-1/16
AlldRsh	406	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
Alpharia	126	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Amdhl	1704	9⅛	9½	9⅛	—
ABACT	69	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	-⅛
AmBiltrl	90	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+½
AExpl	763	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
AIM 84	282	3⅝	3 9/16	3 9/16	-⅛
AIM 85	78	14⅝	14½	14½	-⅛
AIM 88	149	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
AScE	74	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
Ampat	73	5	5	5	—
Ampex	1736	6⅜	5⅞	5 15/16	+1/16
Andrea	84	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
Apogee	352	⅞	13/16	13/16	-1/16
Arhyth	128	2⅛	2	2⅛	—
AstLiving	64	21⅛	21	21	—
Astrotc	469	6⅛	5 15/16	6⅛	+⅛
Audvox	397	7 1/16	7	7	-1/16
Aurafolo	279	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	-1/16
Axogen wt	77	23⅛	22½	23⅛	-⅛
Azco	1319	1 9/16	1½	1½	—
BAT Ind	219	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
Baker	65	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
Balgw	258	3⅛	3	3⅛	+1/16
Ballaly s	68	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
BanFd	94	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
ecBnknN	82	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BT depO	1425	25 9/16	25⅛	25⅛	-½
BaxLb	517	39½	38	38½	-1
Bayou	158	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
BemaGold	5652	7	6½	6⅝	-⅛
BioR A s	273	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
BlairCp	61	16	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
BogenC	129	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅛
BallTch n	145	4⅛	4½	4⅜	-⅛
Bostnld	97	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	-½
Bowne	255	27⅛	27	27⅛	-⅛
Brandyw s	481	20⅛	20	20	-⅛
BadRop	215	2 15/16	2⅞	2⅞	+1/16
Cablvs pf	78	21⅛	21	21⅛	-⅛
Cablevsn g	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
CapitA	97	11⅛	11	11⅛	-⅛
Cambior	419	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	—
Carabco s	88	34	33⅞	33⅞	-⅛
CdnOc g s	571	19½	18	18⅛	-⅛
Canyonrs	892	3⅛	3	3	-1/16
Candich n	80	1 9/16	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
[illegible]					

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
ImpCHlg	735	23	21⅞	22⅜	-⅛
ImpOil g	229	46⅞	46⅛	46½	-½
InetMkt	281	11½	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
IntlgSys	122	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
InCtPd	2156	5½	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
InterDig	944	5 15/16	5⅞	5 15/16	-1/16
eclntrnao	808	5/16	¼	5/16	-1/16
Intmaga	220	9⅛	9 1/16	9 1/16	-⅛
IRIS	65	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
IntTogh	193	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
IonLaser	178	8⅛	8 3/16	8⅛	-⅛
IvaxCp	2251	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
JTS Com	1838	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	-⅛
JanBell	426	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
KFX Inc	185	4½	4	4⅛	-½
KV Ph A	143	17½	16⅛	16⅛	-1⅛
Keane s	1165	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+⅛
KeyEng	125	14½	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
LSRBiol	928	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16	-⅛
LaBarg	357	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
LazKap	338	15	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
LehMU	64	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
LeHK Wat	243	6	5½	5⅛	-½
LilVern	98	13½	13⅛	13½	-⅛
LiffidAd	83	2	1 15/16	1⅞	-⅛
MAI Sys	123	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
MSR	721	1⅛	1	1	-1/16
MagnHunt	369	5 9/16	5½	5⅛	-1/16
Marath	48	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	-⅛
MedcR	121	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	—
Media	343	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	-⅛
Mediq	281	8 3/16	7⅞	8	-1/16
MerPrtg	144	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
MerPt Spt	118	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
ML TTY n	86	10½	10½	10½	-⅛
Metromdc	2210	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
MichAm	332	3 1/16	3	3	—
MS TMX	68	39½	38½	39½	+⅛
MunicsIE	380	3	3	3	-⅛
MovieStr	426	⅞	13/16	13/16	-⅛
MuniMtg n	236	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	-⅛
Muwrd	447	8 11/16	8⅝	8 11/16	—
NTNCom	1845	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+1/16
NVR	331	15⅛	15	15⅛	-⅛
Nabors	3387	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	-⅛
NaBev s	345	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+½
NtPatnt	398	6⅛	6 3/16	6⅛	-½
NY Times	1637	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	-1⅛
Nedsl09 n	230	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
NA Vacc	242	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
OmniMutl	117	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
Oncor	890	3⅛	3½	3½	-⅛
Oncormd	67	4½	4	4	-½
Orange	809	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-1
PC Quote	164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
PLC Sys	555	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	—
PLM	61	3⅛	3½	3⅞	—
PMC CT	75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
PacGate	85	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
PWSPMid	97	15	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
PamHld	84	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
PanAmC n	403	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
PacsnC	9469	11⅜	8⅞	11	+2
PegGld	1692	8⅛	7⅛	8	-⅛
PenRE	175	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	-⅛
PerlaC	153	7	6⅞	7	+½
PhotMd	241	2 7/16	2⅛	2 7/16	+1/16
PieRsc	204	13½	12⅞	13	-⅛
[illegible]					

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	3:30	Chg.
Indus	6706.22	6740.59	6599.34	6634.46	-106.13
Trans	2397.46	2404.70	2371.26	2371.26	-33.13
Util	218.21	219.95	217.16	219.12	
Comp	2094.10	2103.35	2066.34	2074.96	-28.39

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 3:00
Industrials	927.94	899.89	907.41	896.96
Transp.	568.19	553.09	556.14	547.96
Utilities	193.98	189.44	190.18	190.53
Finance	91.01	87.10	88.03	86.00
SP 500	792.58	767.32	773.88	764.10
SP 100	771.50	746.88	754.24	745.09

NYSE

	High	Low	3P.M.	Chg.
Composite	407.43	400.19	401.27	-6.16
Industrials	514.28	505.63	506.62	-7.66
Transp.	365.76	359.56	359.93	-5.75
Utility	258.52	255.41	257.34	-0.46
Finance	371.77	362.05	363.26	-8.51

Nasdaq

	High	Low	3P.M.	Chg.
Composite	1240.97	1224.27	1230.53	-18.98
Industrials	1032.93	1019.49	1022.54	-15.68
Banks	1397.53	1376.58	1381.37	-18.48
Insurance	1438.80	1429.66	1429.74	-9.96
Finance	1696.20	1671.72	1673.65	-31.19
Transp.	860.55	851.65	857.55	-6.28

AMEX

High	Low	3P.M.	Chg.
578.00	568.49	569.16	-8.74

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	102.10	102.02
10 Utilities	98.83	99.81
10 Industrials	105.38	105.24

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
ColHCA s	96614	34	29¾	33¼	-4¼
CocaCl s	47684	56⅞	55¼	56¼	-1
WalMart	46370	29	28⅜	28½	-⅜
GenElec	40878	100¼	98¾	99⅜	-1⅜
MicrnT	38469	41	39¾	40½	+⅞
Citicorp	36902	110⅝	107¼	110½	-½
PepsiCo s	34998	33¼	32	32¾	-⅜
Merck	31840	88½	85	86¼	-2⅝
ChaseM	31475	96¼	93	95⅛	-⅜
IBM	30001	139⅞	134⅝	138⅝	+1⅞
FannMae	29406	37	37⅛	37¾	-1
WstgEl	28991	18½	17⅞	18	-⅜
BancOne	27530	41⅝	39½	40⅜	-1⅜
AMD	26974	42½	39	41⅛	+⅛
BayNtwk	26430	18⅜	17	17⅜	+⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Ascend	193009	44¼	40¼	40⅜	-11¾
CascCm	121758	30⅝	26¼	26½	-1⅜
Cisco	112994	50⅝	48⅜	49⅜	-1⅜
Intel	105298	140¼	137	138⅝	-½
Microsft s	91961	94½	91⅛	92⅞	-1⅞
AppleC	80327	19⅜	17¼	18⅜	-⅝
FoneSys s	53811	17⅜	15⅛	15½	-2½
ApldMat	51945	48⅜	46⅜	47½	-1⅛
WorldCm s	51107	23½	21⅜	22	-1
Oracle s	37586	39⅝	38	38½	-⅜
Altern	37067	17½	13¼	14¼	-6
Shiva s	33789	9⅝	8¼	8⅝	-3⅛
3Com	33747	34⅛	32⅞	33⅛	-1⅛
DellCpt s	32256	69⅝	67⅛	67⅞	-1⅜
SunMic s	32171	29¼	28⅛	28¼	-⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
SPDR	24761	77⅛	75⅞	76⅛	-⅜
PacsnC	9469	11⅜	8⅞	11	+2
ViacB	7131	33⅜	32⅝	33	-⅜
BemaGold	5652	7	6½	6⅝	-⅜
TWA	4847	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
EchoBay	3929	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Nabors	3387	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	-⅜
Hearx	2676	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
IvaxCp	2251	10¼	10	10	-⅜
Metromdc	2210	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	431	632
Declined	2060	2021
Unchanged	694	685
Total issues	3185	3338
New Highs	15	51
New Lows	60	66

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	934	1478
Declined	2738	2569
Unchanged	2083	1711
Total issues	5755	5758
New Highs	20	68
New Lows	158	185

AMEX

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	111	207
Declined	367	329
Unchanged	151	211
Total issues	629	747
New Highs	11	24
New Lows	26	20

Market Sales

	Today 3:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	430.01	568.66
Amex	15.83	29.07
Nasdaq	429.47	579.97

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
LL&E Royalty	_	.1303	4-7	4-15
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Somanetics Cp 1 for 10 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
Gen Gwth Props	Q	.45	4-15	4-30
REDUCED				
Caliber Syst	Q	.10	7-15	8-1
INITIAL				
CKE Restaur n	_	.04	4-4	4-25
Starwood Lodging	_	.39	3-27	3-27
REGULAR				
Boston Edison	Q	.47	4-10	5-1
Capital Bcp Miami	Q	.0833	4-11	4-25
CommSense Muni	M	.055	4-30	4-30
Gabelli Eqty Inco	Q	.06	3-27	3-31
Hancock Pat Pfd	M	.0963	4-7	4-30
Homestake Mng	S	.05	5-1	5-22
Intrstate Bakeries	Q	.135	4-15	5-1
Mid Continent Bk	Q	.10	4-10	4-24
Morgan Group Inc	Q	.02	4-7	4-21
Morrison F Cook	Q	.09	4-11	4-30
Natl City Corp	Q	.41	4-11	5-1
NewYork Bncp	Q	.15	4-10	4-24
Pulse Bncp	Q	.175	4-10	4-24
Woodward Gov z	Q	.2325	5-9	6-3

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cc - PE exceeds 99.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
dd - loss in the last 12 months.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f - annual rate, increased on last declaration.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
q - closed-end mutual fund.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y- ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

PORT: *U.S. Targets Boss of Waterfront as One-Man Trade Barrier*

Continued from Page 13

critics object to is that Mr. Takashima has come to exercise veto power over even the smallest changes, whether in a ship's name or a shift in how a particular stevedore company does business.

The Federal Maritime Commission has specifically criticized the Japan Harbor Transportation Association's "autocratic control of carrier operations, suppression of competition, allocation of work among members, extraction of fees and other concessions and retaliation against its detractors."

Fumitoshi Yamashita, the association's vice president, said the Federal Maritime Commission's statement had been "prepared by those who were not informed."

He said Mr. Takashima never refused applications but merely advised companies on what changes he thought the unions would insist on.

"We think the maritime commission's charges are groundless and off the mark," Mr. Yamashita said.

Ryujiro Harada, president of a Yokohama stevedore company, tells a different story. Mr. Harada said he challenged Mr. Takashima's authority in 1990. In response, Mr. Takashima ordered shipping companies and general contractors not to hire Mr. Harada's company. Mr. Harada said he survived because some sympathetic executives quietly gave him work.

"Takashima decides which applications to accept or reject," a union leader, Muneo Kishi, said. He criticized executives of stevedore companies for not speaking out.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

March 31, 1997

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	311	304½	309¾	+1½	142,224
Jul 97	311½	305	309½	+¾	111,290
Sep 97	296	290¼	294	—4½	18,438
Dec 97	297½	287½	292	—4½	88,834
Mar 98	297½	292	296¼	—4½	9,053
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 59,481					
Thu's open int 375,310 up 2049					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
May 97	287.50	279.50	283.10	+0.40	46,031
Jul 97	284.10	276.00	279.70	+0.28	28,879
Aug 97	270.00	266.00	268.00	—1.20	8,624
Sep 97	252.00	249.00	249.50	—2.20	6,199
Oct 97	228.00	224.00	224.60	—4.10	4,852
Dec 97	220.50	216.50	217.50	—6.80	9,766
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 24,725					
Thu's open int 105,999 up 1114					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
May 97	24.70	23.93	23.96	—0.46	39,293
Jul 97	25.34	24.32	24.36	—0.50	30,223
Aug 97	24.90	24.50	24.58	—0.44	6,401
Sep 97	25.05	24.65	24.66	—0.59	3,868
Oct 97	25.10	24.73	24.75	—0.63	3,818
Dec 97	25.31	24.95	25.00	—0.52	11,300
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 17,825					
Thu's open int 95,837 up 942					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	868	846	855½	—1½	73,385
Jul 97	864	848	858		59,727
Aug 97	842	828	833	—3	8,757
Sep 97	779	747	753	—10	3,527
Nov 97	704	692	692	—22	35,129
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 51,320					
Thu's open int 185,584 up 1908					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	408	399½	399	—2¼	26,883
Jul 97	405	395½	394	—4½	42,326
Sep 97	407	397	394	—5½	4,713
Dec 97	415	406½	406	—3¼	6,573
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 17,106					
Thu's open int 82,791 up 461					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	68.75	68.05	68.45	+0.50	28,089
Jun 97	64.97	64.15	65.07	+0.90	29,462
Aug 97	64.05	63.67	63.87	+0.22	22,379
Oct 97	67.85	67.30	67.47	+0.20	15,197
Dec 97	69.85	69.45	69.50	+0.07	7,524
Feb 98	70.80	70.45	70.50		3,449
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 11,428					
Thu's open int 106,740 off 565					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	69.30	68.85	69.40	+0.85	3,674
May 97	69.85	68.92	69.85	+1.17	3,590
Aug 97	73.40	72.95	73.50	+0.85	3,877
Sep 97	73.85	73.50	73.80	+0.72	1,402
Oct 97	74.37	74.00	74.45	+0.80	2,166
Nov 97	75.80	75.60	75.70	+0.40	1,016
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,943					
Thu's open int 21,798 off 92					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	73.05	71.75	73.00	+0.52	6,892
Jun 97	82.45	81.20	81.87	+0.85	13,093
Jul 97	81.57	80.50	81.40	+1.70	3,141
Aug 97	78.70	78.00	78.70	+2.00	2,889
Oct 97	71.85	71.20	71.85	+2.00	2,109
Dec 97	69.72	68.90	69.72	+2.00	1,419
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 8,925					
Thu's open int 30,321 up 241					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	78.12	75.60	78.05	+2.92	4,013
Jul 97	77.38	75.40	76.80	+2.30	2,061
Aug 97	73.85	73.50	73.00	+2.42	489
Feb 98	70.85	70.85	70.85	+2.82	100
Mar 98			68.10		8
May 98	67.00	65.00	67.00	—1.00	2
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,718					
Thu's open int 6,671 off 21					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
May 97	1460	1445	1453	+3	31,846
Jul 97	1489	1473	1481	+2	22,952
Sep 97	1503	1492	1505	+7	11,989
Dec 97	1522	1510	1520	+4	9,486
Mar 98			1544		19,017
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 6,637					
Thu's open int 102,474 up 485					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	193.50	187.80	191.15	+1.35	18,064
Jul 97	176.00	172.00	174.15	+1.60	8,899
Sep 97	163.00	160.00	160.70	+0.70	6,407
Dec 97	150.00	146.00	146.00		3,583
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 12,907					
Thu's open int 38,330 up 596					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	10.87	10.78	10.79	—0.02	58,454
Jul 97	10.63	10.57	10.58	—0.01	35,540
Oct 97	10.53	10.47	10.49	—0.02	28,151
Mar 98	10.53	10.49	10.49	—0.02	14,766
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 9,671					
Thu's open int 142,092 off 460					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	78.00	76.00	76.25	—3.20	14,143
Jul 97	80.80	78.50	78.20	—3.25	6,671
Sep 97	82.50	81.50	80.80	—3.30	4,092
Nov 97	85.80	83.00	83.80	—2.85	1,773
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 4,746					
Thu's open int 27,676 up 388					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 97	352.40	348.10	351.00	+0.80	7,545
May 97			351.20		
Jun 97	356.00	351.00	353.80	+1.30	65,554
Aug 97	356.20	353.80	355.70	+0.70	13,228
Oct 97			358.30	+0.70	5,652
Dec 97	362.00	359.50	362.00	+1.40	21,667
Feb 98			363.20		5,261
Apr 98			365.80		3,069
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 48,612					
Thu's open int 156,339 off 671					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	114.05	112.75	114.55	+1.80	4,396
May 97	113.20	111.20	112.85	+0.90	23,231
Jun 97	110.80	110.40	110.80	+0.85	1,274
Jul 97	109.40	107.75	109.30	+1.00	9,387
Aug 97	107.50	107.40	107.50	+0.60	703
Sep 97	106.00	105.30	106.30	+0.70	3,954
Oct 97			104.45		638
Nov 97			103.55		757
Dec 97	102.20	102.20	102.20	—0.40	6,675
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 6,015					
Thu's open int 54,341 off 1065					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Apr 97	503.00	503.00	503.00	—9.40	4
May 97	517.00	503.00	505.00	—9.70	53,176
Jul 97	522.50	507.00	510.50	—9.30	18,395
Sep 97	527.50	513.50	514.00	—10.80	3,350
Dec 97	535.00	521.00	524.50	—8.10	5,203
Jan 98	527.00	527.00	527.00	—8.60	13
Mar 98	535.00	533.00	533.00	—7.90	5,363
May 98	543.00	535.00	535.00	—11.20	535
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 11,163					
Thu's open int 89,223 up 703					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 97	375.00	367.00	369.00	—4.60	3,464
May 97			388.50		
Jul 97	376.80	370.50	373.00	—3.80	10,458
Oct 97	379.20	374.00	375.50	—3.70	2,832
Jan 98			381.40		1,147
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 8,400					
Thu's open int 18,897 off 866					
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 97	94.57	94.52	94.56	+0.03	6,973
Sep 97	94.26	94.23	94.26	+0.04	2,803
Dec 97			94.48		847
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 1,940					
Thu's open int 9,845 off 1071					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	OpInt
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Jun 97	104-28	104-16	104-25	+04	227,118
Sep 97			104-05		3
Dec 97			103-56		5
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 61,589					
Thu's open int 227,121 up 1189					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 97	105-22	105-13	105-20	+02	310,113
Sep 97	105-06	104-31	105-03		15,161
Dec 97			104-23		50
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 87,541					
Thu's open int 325,324 off 10578					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 97	107-19	107-05	107-14	+02	439,223
Sep 97	107-04	106-23	106-31	+01	32,820
Dec 97	106-22	106-16	106-16	—02	5,531
Mar 98			106-08		1,449
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 320,287					
Thu's open int 469,080 off 23562					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Mar 00	92.87	92.85	92.86		45,225
Jun 00	92.84	92.81	92.83	+0.01	36,455
Sep 00	92.80	92.77	92.79	+0.01	35,397
Dec 00	92.73	92.69	92.72	+0.01	28,511
Mar 01	92.72	92.70	92.70	—0.01	25,201
Jun 01	92.67	92.64	92.66	—0.01	21,468
Sep 01	92.63	92.62	92.62	—0.01	14,453
Dec 01	92.56	92.55	92.55	—0.01	10,612
Mar 02	92.56	92.55	92.55	—0.01	7,685
Jun 02	92.52	92.51	92.51	—0.01	5,565
Sep 02			92.46		4,948
Dec 02			92.41		5,550
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 496,308					
Thu's open int 2,404,545 up 1189					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 97	1.6466	1.6316	1.6378		31,210
Sep 97	1.6420	1.6300	1.6360		759
Dec 97			1.6350		93
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 7,148					
Thu's open int 32,062 off 637					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Jun 97	.7286	.7257	.7263		69,850
Sep 97	.7321	.7298	.7298		4,393
Dec 97	.7354	.7330	.7335		1,119
Mar 98			.7405		696
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 7,187					
Thu's open int 76,059 up 1172					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 97	.6055	.5978	.6003		60,794
Sep 97	.6080	.6050	.6044		2,526
Dec 97	.6093	.6093	.6093		132
Mar 98			.6137		27
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 29,167					
Thu's open int 63,489 off 434					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 97	.8190	.8141	.8175		71,851
Sep 97	.8303	.8280	.8293		926
Dec 97			.8421		380
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 14,794					
Thu's open int 73,157 up 456					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 97	.7034	.6936	.6970		38,454
Sep 97	.7103	.7028	.7043		2,169
Dec 97	.7163	.7105	.7163		417
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 14,851					
Thu's open int 41,239 up 1358					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	72.25	71.40	71.33	—1.70	34,199
Jul 97	73.90	73.04	72.70	—1.71	16,611
Oct 97	75.45	74.86	74.60	—1.25	1,838
Dec 97	75.85	75.35	75.15	—1.29	21,464
Mar 98	76.85	76.45	76.15	—1.25	2,230
May 98	77.00	77.00	77.00	—0.93	525
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 5,276					
Thu's open int 77,627 up 505					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Apr 97	56.80	56.00	56.40	+0.33	8,944
May 97	55.50	54.75	54.65	—0.38	24,960
Jun 97	55.45	54.70	54.60	—0.43	14,939
Jul 97	55.70	55.15	55.25	—0.13	14,741
Aug 97	56.40	55.85	55.90	—0.08	8,742
Sep 97	57.10	56.85	56.85	+0.17	5,108
Oct 97	57.75	57.60	57.75	+0.37	6,197
Nov 97	58.45	58.00	58.10	+0.07	4,720
Dec 97	59.00	58.50	58.35	—0.28	9,063
Jan 98	59.10	59.00	59.10	+0.12	5,033
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 34,999					
Thu's open int 123,188 off 617					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
May 97	20.88	20.65	20.63	—0.07	90,345
Jun 97	20.86	20.63	20.59	—0.10	61,571
Jul 97	20.78	20.61	20.59	—0.04	29,556
Aug 97	20.67	20.62	20.55	—0.03	22,292
Sep 97	20.68	20.55	20.52	—0.03	13,916
Oct 97	20.62	20.50	20.56	+0.04	14,846
Nov 97	20.55	20.55	20.53	+0.06	12,387
Dec 97	20.54	20.43	20.48	—0.06	28,422
Jan 98	20.50	20.50	20.50	+0.05	13,461
Feb 98			20.44		7,659
Mar 98	20.55	20.55	20.40	—0.03	3,207
Apr 98			20.42		3,971
May 98			20.41		4,092
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 81,763					
Thu's open int 397,399 up 3621					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
May 97	1.950	1.890	1.905		30,773
Jun 97	1.980	1.945	1.955		15,501
Jul 97	1.990	1.955	1.965		12,485
Aug 97	2.000	1.970	1.980		9,708
Sep 97	2.005	1.975	1.985		9,866
Oct 97	2.040	2.070	2.025		10,680
Nov 97	2.170	2.150	2.155		3,837
Dec 97	2.315	2.285	2.290		10,319
Jan 98	2.345	2.330	2.330		10,582
Feb 98	2.260	2.255	2.255		4,493
Mar 98	2.150	2.140	2.148		4,259
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 15,692					
Thu's open int 203,726 up 4022					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Apr 97	64.90	64.00	63.69	—1.03	8,401
May 97	64.55	63.80	63.59	—0.70	42,717
Jun 97	63.90	63.25	63.10	—0.55	21,243
Jul 97	63.10	62.60	62.40	—0.38	10,006
Aug 97	61.70	61.60	61.35	—0.23	5,317
Sep 97	60.50	60.25	60.25	+0.12	2,670
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 52,626					
Thu's open int 97,926 off 1254					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 97	777.00	765.00	773.70	—1.80	175,925
Sep 97	784.70	773.40	782.00	—1.35	4,266
Dec 97	786.00	786.00	788.80	—4.10	2,906
Mar 98			801.30	—14.70	19
Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 71,997					
Thu's open int 183,116 off 1556					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,574.20	N.A.
Reuters	N.Q.	1,967.10
D.J. Futures	158.13	158.46
CRB	245.17	245.96

Markets Closed

London and Paris Futures markets were closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

See our **Education Directory** every Tuesday

Motorola Pulls Out Of Ukraine

Phone Firm Angered By Long Wrangling

Agence France-Presse

KIEV — Motorola Inc. said Monday that it had abandoned an ambitious cellular telephone venture in Ukraine after a series of clashes with the government.

"Motorola cannot continue to invest in Ukraine when the government is constantly changing the rules of the game," said Victoria Bondar, Motorola's public relations director in Kiev.

Motorola had already injected $2 million into the venture and was preparing to invest an additional $500 million into a 10-year project to set up Ukraine's first national cellular phone network.

The amount would have been the biggest foreign investment in Ukraine to date.

Motorola's decision to pull out puts an end to almost two years of wrangling with the Ukrainian authorities.

"The government left us totally in the dark about conditions and terms of our exploitation license," Ms. Bondar said.

In October, Motorola had complained about a sudden and sharp escalation in the fees demanded by Ukraine to obtain a license.

Motorola's decision to throw in the towel risks further tarnishing Ukraine's already shaky reputation in international business circles.

Few foreign investors have ventured into Ukraine since the former Soviet republic became independent in 1991, in spite of the country's huge economic potential. Ukraine, which has a population of 51 million, has received only $1.4 billion in direct foreign investment.

Kiev nevertheless chalked up some noteworthy successes last year. Inflation was brought down to 80 percent from 376 percent in 1995, and a new currency, the grivna, was introduced with no problems.

But investors still complain that Ukrainian laws are often ambiguous and sometimes contradictory, that there is too much bureaucracy and that the country's heavy taxes encourage the black-market economy.

Kirch Trips Up in Digital-TV Adventure

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Leo Kirch, who dominates commercial-television programming in Germany in a way that media moguls elsewhere can only envy, has stubbed his toe badly on digital television.

His closely held Kirch Group, based in Munich, has invested more than $1 billion over the past year to start Germany's first digital television service, DF1, which offers a broad selection of pay-per-view movies and other services by satellite.

But the service has so far attracted only 30,000 subscribers — a fraction of the 200,000 the company had hoped to capture — and Mr. Kirch lost an important partner last month when Rupert Murdoch, who controls British Sky Broadcasting PLC, decided not to exercise an option to acquire 49 percent of DF1.

Mr. Kirch has in recent weeks been trying to line up more than $600 million in fresh bank financing, and he had almost closed a big deal with Bavaria's state-owned bank when word of the proposed loan leaked out and the bank was accused of handing out subsidized loans to a billion-dollar media empire.

On Friday, rebutting those critics, Mr. Kirch let it be known that he was dropping plans to borrow the money and did not need it anyway.

"This unfair public discussion over an honorable business affair is not necessary for us," Dieter Han, president of Kirch Group, said Friday in an interview with the German news agency DPA.

Because Mr. Kirch releases virtually no financial information, almost no one knows whether the company has a serious financial problem. Executives have insisted in the past two weeks that they have no problems and that the loan they had been seeking was nothing more than a normal refinancing effort.

But there is no question that DF1 has been an enormously expensive proposition and that Mr. Kirch has been caught in a tight spot.

His problem, in part, is that the success of digital television in Germany requires some sort of detente with this country's two other major media powers: Bertelsmann AG, the media and publishing conglomerate, and Deutsche Telekom AG, the telephone company, which also provides cable television service to 16 million homes.

DF1 has been an enormously expensive proposition, and Mr. Kirch has been caught in a tight spot.

Mr. Kirch's ace card has always been a huge library of programming, which includes the German-language rights to thousands of episodes of American television series such as "Baywatch" and "Star Trek" as well as thousands of movies.

Kirch Group is also a major producer of German television programming.

But Bertelsmann has a decisive grip on Premiere, the pay-television channel in which Mr. Kirch is also a partner and which has about 1.4 million subscribers. Mr. Kirch badly wants to incorporate Premiere into his DF1 service, which would give him broadcast rights to German sports programming, an area where DF1 is weak, as well as ready access to a big pool of subscribers.

But so far, Bertelsmann and Canal Plus SA of France, Premiere's other owner, have balked at signing over the rights — perhaps, analysts have speculated, because both companies harbor digital ambitions of their own.

The other main player, Deutsche Telekom, has nothing in the way of its own programming but does have lines into 16 million homes.

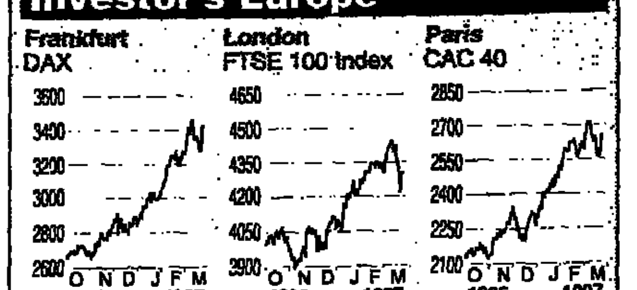
Because cable television is so well established in Germany, many industry executives are convinced that digital television ventures cannot survive unless they are transmitted over cable as well as satellite.

Negotiations have been under way intermittently among all three companies for months. But despite widespread expectations that they would reach some kind of agreement, the three-way tug-of-war continues with no end in sight.

It remains unclear just why Mr. Murdoch backed out of the partnership with DF1. Mr. Murdoch controls the hugely successful BSkyB satellite service in Britain and is poised to become a force in digital satellite television in the United States now that his company has teamed up with Echostar Communications of Englewood, Colorado, the country's third-largest direct-broadcast company.

In any case, Mr. Kirch must scramble to line up the money and the partners he needs to prevent his adventure in digital television from turning into a nightmare.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	Closed	740.99	-
Brussels	BEL-20	Closed	2,146.37	-
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	3,429.05	-
Copenhagen	Stock Market	Closed	535.31	-
Helsinki	HEX General	Closed	2,850.53	-
Oslo	OBX	Closed	591.66	-
London	FTSE 100	Closed	4,312.90	-
Madrid	Stock Exchange	473.06	480.57	-1.56
Milan	MIBTEL	Closed	12024	-
Paris	CAC 40	Closed	2,656.68	-
Stockholm	SX 16	Closed	2,960.36	-
Vienna	ATX	Closed	1,215.24	-
Zurich	SPI	Closed	2,946.25	-

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **The European Union** would save the equivalent of 0.8 percent of its economic output annually by using the euro, the IFO economic forecasting institute estimated.
- **ITT Corp.** sold its remaining 4.5 million **Alcatel Alsthom** shares to an American institutional investor for $530 million.
- **Severalmaz**, a Russian diamond-mining company, may consider inviting such foreign mining companies as **Eastern Mining Ltd.** and **De Beers** to help tap the Lomonosov diamond field near Arkhangelsk.
- **Israeli** stocks rose on stronger-than-expected earnings and a possible partial sale of state-owned **Bank Hapoalim.**
- **Kimberly-Clark Corp.** bought the Monbebe diaper business in Spain and Portugal from closely held **Lhysa/Autex Group.** Terms were not disclosed.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Moscow to Put Some Giants Up for Sale

Bloomberg News

MOSCOW — Russia's next round of state asset sales will offer investors controlling stakes in some of the country's biggest companies, according to Joseph Blasi, a Rutgers University professor who tracks Russian corporate ownership.

Mr. Blasi began examining Russian corporate ownership in the early 1990s, when he advised the government on selling state assets. His work, which includes a book published this year, shows that the government still holds a controlling stake of 20 percent or more in some of Russia's 100 largest companies.

This year, for example, the government plans to sell stakes in the oil company AO Lukoil Holding, the utility company Unified Energy System and the insurer AO Rosgosstrakh. The sales are part of an effort to raise between 4 trillion and 5 trillion rubles ($698 million to $873 million) this year.

"Whoever buys the 20 percent of those shares — whether an outside shareholder, financial industrial group or a foreign corporation — will be a kingmaker for that company," Mr. Blasi said. His survey covers some of the largest Russian companies, such as the nickel producer RAO Norilsk Nickel, the Moscow power company AO Mosenergo and the telecommunications company AO Rostelcom.

So-called insiders, such as managers and workers, own an average of 21.8 percent of such enterprises, based on a survey of 24 of the largest 100 companies, Mr. Blasi said. The study is the first part of a four-part survey of the 100 companies. Citing the confidentiality of the survey, Mr. Blasi said he would not discuss individual companies.

The stake held by foreign investors averages about 15.7 percent, while other Russian companies have an average of 10.2 percent, according to the study. The stake held by the state or a state holding company averaged 20.6 percent, and the government plans to sell some of that stake this year.

The struggle for the remaining shares is likely to be fierce because Russian managers, who have retained control for years even as the government has enacted sweeping market reforms, have a huge personal stake, Mr. Blasi said.

Many of those managers have spent many years at the firms they oversee; their average age is 50.5 years, which means "they spent more than 30 years working in the wrong economic system," Mr. Blasi said.

"Senior managers of firms have succeeded for two years in preventing the residual state stake from being sold, and there were a lot of reformers in the government during that period," he said.

Novolipetsk Metallurgy Combine is a case in point. Renaissance Capital Group's Sputnik Fund, Cambridge Capital Management, and Moscow Finance Co. are suing the combine, saying its managers refuse to give them seats on its board even though they own about 40 percent of the shares. The combine says the investors did not follow the required procedures to gain board seats.

Swiss Re Sets a Price

Bloomberg News

ZURICH — PartnerRe Ltd. of Bermuda said Monday it would buy SA Francaise de Reassurances from Swiss Reinsurance Co. for 5.4 billion French francs ($957 million) in cash and shares.

Swiss Re, the world's second-largest reinsurance concern, would receive about $800 million in cash and 6.45 million PartnerRe common shares. The transaction will raise Swiss Re's stake in PartnerRe to 21.8 percent from 11.1 percent.

Swiss Re said in February it would buy the 78.4 percent of the French reinsurer that it did not already own and then sell the company to PartnerRe.

The announcement Monday was the first indication of what Zurich-based PartnerRe would pay for the French concern once it was available.

GOLD: *In Indonesia, the Bre-X Saga of Mystery, Power and Political Intrigue Shows That Gold's Glitter Retains Its Seductive Powers*

Continued from Page 1

clared personal bankruptcy. They owed $59,500 on 15 credit cards.

That same year, an old friend tipped him off to a good thing in Indonesia. He gambled his last dollars to get there, saw enough to be bitten by the gold bug again and returned to Calgary. He and his wife raised $80,000 to buy mining rights to the land by selling 512,000 Bre-X options, some at 10 cents a share. Ultimately, they parlayed that stake into 90 percent ownership of a larger claim.

Two years later, Mr. Walsh was living in the Bahamas, Bre-X was out of its basement office and into its own building, and Mr. Walsh, credit cards paid off, had a net worth of more than $300 million, most of it in Bre-X's then-surging stock.

At that point, he owed much of his good fortune to two jungle-hardened, malaria-riddled geologists whose obsession for volcanic footprints was matched only by Mr. Walsh's pursuit of gold.

Gold holds a special place in the history and lore of Canada. At the event that gathers together Canada's "gold bugs" once every year, the Prospectors and Developers Convention in Toronto last month, everyone wanted to meet John Felderhof and Mr. de Guzman.

Mr. Felderhof, a chain-smoking Dutch geologist from Nova Scotia who had come down with malaria more than a dozen times, had been named "Prospector of the Year" for his work in finding the Busang mother lode.

He had gone to Indonesia in the early 1980s to try to prove his theory that gold and other precious metals could be found along intersecting fault lines in the Earth's crust.

An Australian mining company, Montague Gold Co. of Perth, hired him to survey some land around a small creek called Busang. Mr. Felderhof thought the company had a decent strike, more than 1 million ounces of gold. But Montague passed it up and by 1993 was willing to sell.

That's when Mr. Felderhof got a call from Mr. Walsh, whom he had first met in 1983. When Mr. Felderhof mentioned what he thought he had found, Mr. Walsh got excited. Mr. Walsh was convinced that the Dutchman still had the Midas touch. Working phones in Canada, he sold options and raised the money to buy the stake from Montague and begin exploration. Mr. Felderhof joined the company and hired Mr. de Guzman, a veteran geologist, who also had suffered endless bouts of malaria and who believed in the same theory of volcanic deposits.

In early 1994, Mr. de Guzman was trekking through the jungle on Bre-X's concession when a bit of yellow rock on a river bank caught his eye.

He wrote the words "Check it out," on a plastic strip and tacked it to the rock. His assistant, who had been following behind, did a more detailed analysis and scribbled an addendum: "Checkmate."

Early drilling showed promise, according to Bre-X; and it did not take long for bigger players to nose around. Barrick Gold Corp., a Toronto-based company that is the second-largest gold producer in the world, made an early pitch for Busang, but Mr. Walsh refused to sell Barrick the controlling interest in the project that it wanted.

Estimates climbed steadily. By January 1996, Busang was being described as a 30 million-ounce mine, a huge find. A month later, an Indonesian mining official said there were 40 million ounces to be mined.

By May, Bre-X stock had climbed to more than $200 a share. The company offered a 10-for-1 split, and the stock just kept on rising.

To the surprise of many insiders who had expected Bre-X to take its profit and sell, Mr. Walsh hung in. But the bigger players were circling.

Barrick returned, but this time with a different tack. Doing business in Indonesia usually means doing business with President Suharto and his family, so Barrick's chairman, Peter Munk, aligned himself with Siti Hardiyanti Rukamana, Mr. Suharto's eldest daughter, promising that if Barrick grabbed Busang, one of her companies would get the lucrative contract for building the project's roads.

Bre-X sought its own ally in Mr. Suharto's eldest son, Sigit Harjojudanto, offering to pay him $1 million a month in "consulting fees."

In November, Mr. Munk and Mr. Walsh were summoned to a meeting with Indonesia's mining minister, I.B. Sudjana. Mr. Sudjana apparently believed that Barrick should have a 75 percent stake in the Busang project and that Bre-X, being smaller, should only have 25 percent, compared with the 90 percent it held originally.

The Canadian companies were ordered to come to an agreement. But Mr. Walsh would not give in to the pressure.

Then Mohamad (Bob) Hasan, Mr. Suharto's right hand man, stepped in. He bought control of PT Askatindo, Bre-X's Indonesian partner, and made himself the deal-maker.

He squeezed Barrick out of the project, and Mr. Walsh, backed into a corner, agreed to the deal Mr. Hasan proposed: Bre-X's stake would drop to 45 percent of Busang, while Mr. Hasan and the companies he directs would get 30 percent. Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. of New Orleans, a big investor in Indonesia for 30 years, would take 15 percent and become sole operator, after verifying estimates with its own sampling. The Indonesian government got the remaining 10 percent.

In a conference call a week later with analysts, Mr. Felderhof said estimates had risen to 71 million ounces.

He then made the electrifying prediction that the final number would exceed 200 million. At the market price of about $350 an ounce, the value would have a value of $70 billion.

But right from the start, Freeport found something amiss. Holes that Bre-X indicated should be chock full of gold were coming up almost empty.

David Potter, Freeport's vice president for exploration, wanted an explanation. One problem seems to have been the Jan. 23 fire. Jerry Alo, a Bre-X consultant, said the fire engulfed the geological office, where Mr. de Guzman kept his records, before spreading to several other structures.

The buildings were heavily damaged, and much of the contents destroyed, presumably including Mr. de Guzman's files. Mr. Alo said duplicates were available, but in Samarinda, 150 miles (240 kilometers) away.

Mr. Potter sent for Mr. de Guzman, who hopped aboard a leased Allouette-III helicopter to meet with Mr. Potter.

The helicopter company's director, Azhar Mualim, said that 17 minutes after taking off from Samarinda, heading toward Busang, the pilot felt a gust of wind — and saw that the door was open and Mr. de Guzman was gone. But in a conflicting version given to police in Kalimantan, as Indonesia's part of the island of Borneo is called, the pilot said he had seen Mr. de Guzman scribble notes and remove his Rolex before jumping.

Mr. Mualim said he had seen several suicide notes, including one in which Mr. de Guzman said he had hepatitis B.

A search party found the body in a remote swamp. An autopsy was conducted, but results have not yet been announced. The combination of Mr. de Guzman's death and Freeport's preliminary findings created a panic. Trading in Bre-X stock was suspended for a day and a half.

The Toronto Stock Exchange resumed trading in it at 3 P.M. on March 27, and within 15 minutes, more than 7 million shares changed hands. Its price plunged from $11.22 to $1.95 before being suspended again.

The losses hurt the holders of all 219 million Bre-X shares outstanding. But some were hurt worse than others. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Felderhof and other Bre-X officials had unloaded a lot of stock last year, while prices were still high, and made millions of dollars on it then. Even so, Mr. Walsh said last week he was still one of Bre-X's largest shareholders.

Much needs to be cleared up before any conclusions can be reached about what really happened at Busang. Freeport has drilled only seven holes, compared with more than 260 drilled by Bre-X over several years. Freeport will continue its sampling for several weeks.

An independent company is cross-checking the results from both Freeport and Bre-X to explain the conflicting results. The company, Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd. of Toronto, will also drill new core samples. It is expected to complete its audit in about a month.

In the meantime, the Indonesian government has suspended work on Bre-X's mining contracts pending an investigation.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, March 31
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Markets Closed

Most stock markets were closed due to the Easter holiday.

Bangkok
SET Index: 705.43 Previous: 709.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	224	222	222	224
Bangkok Bk F	256	252	252	254
Krung Thai Bk	36.25	35.75	35.75	36.25
PTT Explor	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	340
Siam Cement F	676	669	676	680
Siam Com Bk F	157	151	152	157
Telecomasia	44.50	43.75	44.25	44.25
Thai Airways	45.50	44.50	44.50	45
Thai Farm Bk F	169	167	169	169
Utd Comm	168	168	168	167

Bombay
Sensex 30 Index: 3360.89 Previous: 3463.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	930	897.75	902.50	997.25
Hindust Lever	957	899	938.75	998
Hindust Petm	369	350	360.50	384.50
Ind Dev Bk	88	83.50	84.50	92.75
ITC	379	358.25	358.25	398
Mahanagar Tel	254.75	225.75	241	261.75
Reliance Ind	268	256.75	256.75	285
State Bk India	278	272.75	272.75	303
Steel Authority	19.75	19	19.25	21
Tata Eng Loco	355	338	340	375

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1263.16 Previous: 1277.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	22.30	20.60	20.60	22.40
Genting	16.90	16.60	16.80	16.80
Mal Banking	28.50	27.75	28.25	28.50
Mal Intl Ship F	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Petronas Gas	9.15	9	9.15	9
Proton	15.90	15.50	15.70	15.80
Public Bk	5	4.88	4.88	5.05
Renong	4.28	4.16	4.20	4.40
Resorts World	10.70	10.50	10.60	10.50
Rothmans PM	22.30	21.30	22	22.40
Sime Darby	9.05	8.95	9.05	9.05
Telekom Mal	19.40	19.20	19.30	19.20
Tenaga	12.10	11.70	12.10	12
Utd Engineers	21.60	21.50	21.60	21.80
YTL	13.20	12.50	12.90	13.20

Madrid
Bolsa index: 473.06 Previous: 480.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	20000	19580	19950	20200
ACESA	1650	1625	1630	1680
Aguas Barcelon	5320	5240	5300	5330
Argentaria	6160	6060	6160	6190
BBV	8580	8520	8580	8610
Banesto	1125	1100	1105	1135
Bankinter	19280	19060	19150	19400
Bco Centro Hisp	3805	3730	3750	3865
Bco Exterior	2780	2780	2780	2785
Bco Popular	25700	25400	25420	26000
Bco Santander	9840	9700	9750	9880
CEPSA	4250	4100	4100	4250
Continente	2550	2510	2515	2575
Corp Mapfre	7380	7130	7380	7310
Endesa	9360	9130	9130	9390
FECSA	1215	1190	1190	1225
Gas Natural	31030	30600	30890	30990
Iberdrola	1575	1545	1560	1585
Pryca	2700	2625	2650	2680
Repsol	5960	5870	5900	6030
Sevillana Elec	1305	1285	1290	1315
Tabacalera	7100	6960	7100	7110
Telefonica	3465	3415	3415	3495
Union Fenosa	1170	1150	1160	1190
Valenc Cement	1770	1750	1750	1750

Manila
PSE Index: 3222.98 Previous: 3223.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	27.50	27	27	27
Ayala Land	30.50	29.50	30	30.50
Bk Philip Isl	181	178	179	181
C&P Homes	12.75	12.50	12.50	12.25
Manila Elec A	124	123	123	124
Metro Bank	685	675	685	675
Petron	10.75	10.50	10.75	11
PCIBank	395	380	390	380
Phil Long Dist	1600	1580	1585	1595
San Miguel B	92	91	91.50	91
SM Prime Hdg	7.70	7.50	7.70	7.50

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3764.85 Previous: 3942.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	45.60	43.90	44.40	45.25
Banacci B	18.40	18.10	18.20	18.60
Cemex CPO	29.70	28.90	29.00	29.80
Cifra C	11.10	10.76	11.10	11.10
Emp Moderna	40.00	39.20	39.70	40.00
Gpo Carso A1	47.00	46.25	46.55	47.50
Gpo F Bcomer	1.81	1.79	1.81	1.86
Gpo Fin Inbursa	28.25	28.20	28.25	28.70
Kimb Clark Mex	32.85	31.50	32.00	33.15
Televisa CPO	98.70	98.70	98.70	101.60
TelMex L	15.50	15.40	15.44	15.66

Montreal
Industrials index: 2768.49 Previous: 2811.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	42	42	42	42¼
Cdn Tire A	24¼	23	23.05	24.10
Cdn Util A	31.30	31.15	31.30	31.40
CT Finl Svc	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	33.40
Gaz Metro	17.15	16.80	16.95	17.10
Gt-West Lifeco	22.85	22.05	22.05	22.70
Imasco	34¼	33½	34.05	34¼
Investors Grp	24.85	24	24¼	25
Loblaw Cos	16¾	15.55	15.55	17.10
Natl Bk Canada	15.10	14.60	14.85	15.10
Power Corp	27.90	27½	27.55	27.90
Power Finl	26.80	26½	26.65	26.90
Quebecor B	24.80	24¼	24½	24.90
Rogers Comm B	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
Royal Bk Cda	55.55	53.05	54	56.40

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 9086.91 Previous: 9271.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.85
Brahma Pfd	690.10	690.00	690.00	705.00
Cemig Pfd	44.50	43.70	43.80	45.00
CESP Pfd	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	54.00
Copel	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Eletrobras	445.00	430.00	437.00	450.00
Itaubanco Pfd	565.00	552.00	552.00	570.00
Light Servicos	446.50	441.50	445.50	448.00
Lightpar	330.00	320.00	325.00	330.90
Petrobras Pfd	215.00	211.00	212.00	218.00
Paulista Luz	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00
Sid Nacional	38.00	37.30	37.40	38.00
Souza Cruz	8.90	8.80	8.85	8.90
Telebras Pfd	110.70	109.410	110.50	112.50
Telemig	145.80	141.00	142.00	150.00
Telerj	147.00	145.00	145.00	152.99
Telesp Pfd	272.00	269.60	270.01	278.00
Unibanco	39.80	39.50	39.80	40.25
Usiminas Pfd	1.21	1.190	1.20	1.22
CVRD Pfd	24.50	24.00	24.20	24.80

Seoul
Composite index: 677.34 Previous: 652.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	103000	98000	103000	100000
Daewoo Heavy	4540	3900	4540	3700
Hyundai Eng.	18500	17400	18500	17400
Kia Motors	16100	15300	15500	15400
Korea El Pwr	26200	25700	26000	26000
Korea Exch Bk	5800	5110	5450	5060
Korea Mob Tel	495000	465000	495000	475000
LG Semicon	27800	26500	26800	27500
Pohang Iron St	50500	43100	43100	44000
Samsung Display	40000	36500	39400	39200
Samsung Elec	60600	57400	59900	58400
Shinhan Bank	10700	9910	10700	9900

Singapore
Straits Times: 2073.80 Previous: 2098.92

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.15
Cerebos Pac	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.40
City Devts	12.80	12.60	12.80	13
Cycle Carriage	14.70	14.50	14.50	14.90
Dairy Farm Int*	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.75
DBS foreign	17.50	16.60	16.80	17.50
DBS Land	4.98	4.90	4.94	4.98
Fraser & Neave	12	11.80	11.80	11.80
HK Land*	2.37	2.28	2.32	2.40
Jard Matheson*	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.95
Jard Strategic*	3.48	3.44	3.46	3.48
Keppel	9.15	9	9.10	9.15
Keppel Bank	3.98	3.88	3.88	3.98
Keppel Fels	4.50	4.36	4.42	4.54
Keppel Land	4.50	4.46	4.46	4.50
OCBC foreign	17.60	17.10	17.20	17.40
OS Union Bk F	10	9.95	9.95	10.10
Parkway Hdgs	5.65	5.45	5.50	5.75
Sembawang	7.20	6.95	6.95	7.40
Sing Air foreign	11.70	11.50	11.60	11.60
Sing Land	7.55	7.35	7.40	7.50
Sing Press F	26.30	26.10	26.30	26.10
Sing Tech Ind	3.56	3.52	3.54	3.58
Sing Telecomm	3.04	2.96	2.99	3.08
Tat Lee Bank	3.42	3.40	3.42	3.44
Utd Industrial	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.17
Utd O'Sea Bk F	15.20	14.70	14.80	15.20
Wing Tai Hdgs	4.32	4.24	4.26	4.40

*: in U.S. dollars.

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 8094.20 Previous: 8119.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	167	163	164	168
Chang Hwa Bk	173	167	170	174
Chiao Tung Bk	77	75	75	77
China Develpmt	114	112	112	114.50
China Steel	26.70	26.30	26.40	26.30
First Bank	174	169	171	176
Formosa Plastic	69.50	66	69.50	70.50
Hua Nan Bk	130	125	128	132
Intl Comm Bk	73.50	72	72	77
Nan Ya Plastics	63	60	62	64
Shin Kong Life	102	97.50	98.50	102.50
Taiwan Semi	71.50	69.50	70.50	69
Tatung	55	53.50	54	54.50
Utd Micro Elec	54.50	53	54	53.50
Utd World Chin	69.50	68	68.50	70

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 18003.40 Previous: 18189.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	988	955	988	970
All Nippon Air	790	780	775	774
Amway	3480	3400	3400	3490
Asahi Bank	804	771	778	785
Asahi Chem	644	620	644	644
Asahi Glass	1120	1100	1110	1100
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	1960	1850	1930	1960
Bk Yokohama	575	553	570	553
Bridgestone	2330	2290	2320	2290
Canon	2690	2610	2650	2690
Chubu Elec	2130	2010	2010	2060
Chugoku Elec	2090	2030	2050	2030
Dai Nipp Print	2070	2030	2070	2060
Daiei	699	680	681	690
Dai-Ichi Kang	1330	1260	1310	1330
Daiwa Bank	470	457	465	470
Daiwa House	1440	1400	1440	1420
Daiwa Sec	899	883	892	887
DDI	7980a	7810a	7810a	7950a
Denso	2430	2350	2430	2420
East Japan Ry	5250a	4980a	5050a	5240a
Eisai	2140	2080	2120	2150
Fanuc	3880	3760	3800	3830
Fuji Bank	1460	1360	1430	1440
Fuji Photo	4090	4040	4070	4090
Fujitsu	1260	1240	1260	1240
Hachijuni Bk	1100	1060	1100	1070
Hitachi	1100	1080	1100	1100
Honda Motor	3740	3570	3690	3740
IBJ	1310	1220	1260	1300
IHI	425	414	425	417
Itochu	606	581	606	603
Ito-Yokado	5540	5450	5500	5510
JAL	510	489	506	495
Japan Tobacco	8220a	8190a	8220a	8220a
Jusco	3450	3390	3400	3450
Kajima	595	573	576	597
Kansai Elec	2200	2110	2170	2130
Kao	1350	1330	1350	1340
Kawasaki Hvy	485	475	481	485
Kawa Steel	360	347	360	347
Kinki Nipp Ry	739	725	737	729
Kirin Brewery	1040	1020	1020	1030
Kobe Steel	223	218	222	223
Komatsu	905	880	905	905
Kubota	550	508	515	543
Kyocera	7080	6990	7020	7000
Kyushu Elec	2160	2090	2160	2100
LTCB	432	413	420	430
Marubeni	480	469	480	484
Marui	1810	1750	1790	1800
Matsu Comm	2900	2870	2880	2880
Matsu Elec Ind	1930	1890	1930	1920
Matsu Elec Wk	1150	1120	1130	1130
Mitsubishi	1130	1050	1100	1120
Mitsubishi Ch	375	354	375	358
Mitsubishi El	695	684	695	694
Mitsubishi Est	1390	1300	1320	1400
Mitsubishi Hvy	818	799	805	820
Mitsubishi Mat	922	913	917	912
Mitsubishi Tr	1270	1170	1230	1270
Mitsui	908	890	908	898
Mitsui Fudosn	1290	1250	1280	1320
Mitsui Trust	740	705	710	729
Murata Mfg	4440	4400	4440	4430
NEC	1410	1390	1400	1390
Nikon	1630	1600	1620	1640
Nikko Sec	709	684	694	700
Nintendo	8900	8720	8850	8800
Nipp Express	828	813	824	827
Nippon Oil	519	495	500	518
Nippon Steel	342	336	340	343
Nissan Motor	749	725	745	746
NKK	265	260	260	263
Nomura Sec	1390	1360	1370	1370
NTT	8730a	8400a	8710a	8680a
NTT Data	3320b	3270b	3290b	3290b
Oji Paper	625	617	623	624
Osaka Gas	299	285	299	294
Ricoh	1410	1380	1410	1400
Rohm	9130	9130	9130	9120
Sakura Bk	711	680	693	714
Sankyo	3410	3300	3410	3450
Sanwa Bank	1380	1300	1330	1350
Sanyo Elec	467	457	467	465
Secom	6980	6910	6950	6930
Seibu Rwy	5630	5530	5540	5440
Sekisui Chem	1220	1190	1220	1220
Sekisui House	1220	1210	1210	1210
Seven-Eleven	7540	7450	7520	7490
Sharp	1480	1440	1470	1470
Shikoku El Pwr	1990	1970	1980	2000
Shimizu	685	670	685	695
Shin-etsu Ch	2350	2310	2350	2330
Shiseido	1610	1590	1600	1610
Shizuoka Bk	1080	1040	1080	1050
Softbank	7960	7800	7850	7850
Sony	8650	8540	8650	8640
Sumitomo	898	870	880	878
Sumitomo Bk	1540	1430	1470	1550
Sumit Chem	494	478	483	483
Sumitomo Elec	1690	1670	1680	1680
Sumit Metal	284	279	280	286
Sumit Trust	1040	979	990	1030
Taisho Pharm	2890	2860	2890	2880
Takeda Chem	2610	2550	2590	2590
TDK	8560	8470	8500	8550
Tohoku El Pwr	2020	1980	2020	2020
Tokai Bank	965	935	965	960
Tokio Marine	1270	1230	1260	1270
Tokyo El Pwr	2250	2210	2250	2230
Tokyo Electron	4130	4090	4100	4100
Tokyo Gas	310	302	310	306
Tokyu Corp.	599	581	582	609
Tonen	1190	1160	1180	1180
Toppan Print	1460	1430	1440	1460
Toray Ind	720	703	719	717
Toshiba	692	681	684	690
Tostem	2840	2810	2840	2840
Toyo Trust	855	830	853	850
Toyota Motor	3130	3080	3130	3110
Yamanouchi	2560	2550	2560	2560

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5844.52 Previous: 5931.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	21	19.70	20.05	20.80
Alberta Energy	29	28½	28.65	28¾
Alcan Alum	47½	46.20	46.80	46.30
Anderson Expl	17	16.35	16.70	16.85
Bk Montreal	50⅛	48.60	49.30	50.20
Bk Nova Scotia	52.85	50.05	50.85	52.40
Barrick Gold	33.65	32.35	33.40	33.60
BCE	65.30	63.60	64.15	64.95
BC Telecomm	30¼	30¼	30.30	30.55
Biochem Pharm	62¼	57.65	57.65	66.60
Bombardier B	25½	24.80	25.05	25.35
Brascan A	31¾	30¾	31.05	31¼
Bre-x Minerals	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2½
Cameco	54¼	53.10	53½	54½
CIBC	32¼	30½	31.65	31.60
Cdn Natl Rail	50.60	48¾	48.95	50.65
Cdn Nat Res	34¼	32.80	33.40	33¾
Cdn Occid Pet	25.30	24.80	25.10	25½
Cdn Pacific	33.95	32.65	33.15	33½
Cominco	37.90	37	37	38.05
Dofasco	24	23	23.35	23.10
Domtar	10.70	10.30	10.30	10.70
Donohue A	23.85	22.70	23.15	23.85
Du Pont Cda A	32.60	31½	31½	33
Edper Group	23¼	22.60	22.65	23.60
EuroNev Mng	41¼	39¼	40	39½
Fairfax Finl	299½	299½	299½	300
Falconbridge	29¼	28¼	28¾	29.05
Fletcher Chall A	21½	21	21¼	22
Franco Nevada	65	63½	64.20	63¾
Gulf Cda Res	10.60	10.15	10.30	10.45
Imperial Oil	64.65	64	64.40	64.60
Inco	46	45	45.15	45.65
IPL Energy	40.30	39.85	39.90	40.40
Laidlaw B	19.10	18.70	19	19.05
Loewen Group	45.15	44	44	45.15
Macmill Bldl	19.60	19	19¼	19½
Magna Intl A	69.60	68.05	69.10	69.10
Methanex	12.20	11.70	11.80	12.20
Moore	28.10	27½	27¾	28.10
Newbridge Net	40.70	39½	40.15	40¼
Noranda Inc	31¼	30.40	30.70	31.05
Norcen Energy	30	29.60	30	29¾
Nthern Telecom	93	89.85	90.40	92¼
Nova	11.35	11.15	11.20	11.35
Onex	24.80	24.40	24.40	24½
Pancan Petlm	56½	56	56½	56
Petro Cda	20¼	19¾	19.90	20¼
Placer Dome	25.35	24.55	25.20	25.40
Poco Petlm	13.05	12.55	12.70	13.20
Potash Sask	105½	105	105½	104.30
Renaissance	39.95	38.85	39.10	39.80
Rio Algom	33¾	33	33.20	33.30
Rogers Cantel B	26	25.70	26	26
Seagram Co	53¾	52.30	53	52½
Shell Cda A	56¾	54½	56	56½
Stone Consold	20.70	20.05	20.05	21
Suncor	62	60.60	61.85	61.10
Talisman Eny	41.55	39¼	40.60	41½
Teck B	31	28	29	30¼
Teleglobe	40.90	40½	40½	41.40
Telus	21.35	21.15	21.15	21.35
Thomson	27.40	26¾	26.80	27.30
TorDom Bank	36	34½	35.35	35.70
Transalta	16½	16.10	16.35	16.30
TransCda Pipe	25½	24.85	25.10	25¼
Trimark Finl	41	40	40	41
Trizec Hahn	31¼	30¼	30.90	31.65
TVX Gold	10.05	9¾	9¾	10.05
Westcoast Eny	24.60	24¼	24.30	24.65
Weston	69¾	68¼	68¾	69.05

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	149.92	-0.56	-0.37	+13.69
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	108.04	-0.35	-0.32	-19.53
Europe	163.10	+0.63	+0.39	+17.19
N. America	169.87	-1.66	-0.97	+32.42
S. America	136.08	-3.00	-2.16	+52.83
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	173.68	-0.50	-0.29	+30.70
Consumer goods	168.50	-0.83	-0.49	+22.04
Energy	182.61	-0.24	-0.13	+34.65
Finance	110.20	-0.66	-0.60	-13.39
Miscellaneous	155.64	-0.39	-0.25	+14.60
Raw Materials	181.85	-0.14	-0.08	+28.24
Service	140.98	-0.59	-0.42	+17.48
Utilities	131.63	-1.26	-0.95	+3.53

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg News.*

NYSE

Monday's 3 P.M.
The Associated Press.

IHT TECHNOLOGY INDEX

All of the past month's technology articles from the IHT, now available on our site on the World Wide Web.

http://www.iht.com

Continued on Page 19

Tokyo Presents Plan For Property Market

State Will Buy Some Mortgaged Land

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The government announced a range of measures Monday aimed at reviving the moribund real-estate market, including a plan to buy 380 billion yen ($3.07 billion) of mortgaged property from debt-collection institutions.

Forming the backbone of the package was an easing of rules that would allow real estate held as collateral to be turned into securities to be sold to investors. Many analysts say huge unrealized losses on real estate are at the core of Japan's economic difficulties. The changes are aimed at helping banks, property owners and others write off the losses.

Other measures include using public money to buy land for public projects such as old-age homes, day-care centers and parks, as well as the easing of zoning and other regulations to promote the projects.

"Even if they only achieve 60 percent, it's still pretty significant," Darrel Whitten, a strategist at Lehman Brothers Japan, said. "It's not an end-all solution, but it's a step in the right direction."

Analysts and banking sources said some elements of the new plan, such as tax reform, needed to be better defined to attract investors to securities backed by real estate.

"There are key areas which are still sketchy," an official at a leading trust bank said. "They have only said that taxes on real-estate trust certificates and special-purpose companies are under review."

The Ministry of Finance said trust banks would be allowed to issue securities linked to real-estate business loans immediately and that rules allowing the establishment of special-purpose companies to handle such securities would be introduced in the year starting April 1, 1998.

Analysts also said the 380 billion yen to be set aside to buy land was not enough to make a significant impact on land prices or the problem of bad loans.

Analysts also said that, while securitization would provide a framework for channeling funds into the land market, not much was expected to happen until investors believed prices had bottomed out.

The Finance Ministry estimates that Japan's banking industry holds about 30 trillion yen in bad loans, but private analysts say the figure could be double or triple that amount.

Financial markets were disappointed by an early report of the plan. The benchmark Nikkei stock index fell 1.02 percent, to a two-week low of 18,003.40, amid expectations the plan would not go far enough to help Japanese banks with their loan problems. *(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)*

■ Hokkaido to Buy Rival

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, one of Japan's largest banks, plans to buy a rival, Hokkaido Bank, as both companies struggle to overcome bad loans left over from the late 1980s, Bloomberg News reported from Sapporo.

A Ministry of Finance official, Sei Nakai, said the banks were considering a merger of their businesses. He could not confirm a final agreement. But Japanese media reported that Hokkaido Takushoku planned to complete the acquisition of Hokkaido Bank by April 1, 1998.

The two banks hope the combination will speed up write-offs of bad debts and improve efficiency, according to the reports. Hokkaido Takushoku is one of Japan's 20 biggest banks.

Chrysler Japan Chief Quits

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — The head of Chrysler Corp.'s Japanese subsidiary resigned Monday because of differences with the parent company over how to sell more cars in Japan, where the U.S. carmaker fell far short of targets last year.

Hideo Hohgi, president of Chrysler Japan Sales Ltd., resigned after a year on the job, the company said. Mr. Hohgi's vision of how to improve sales this year did not match Chrysler's, said Jeffrey Leestma, a spokesman for Chrysler International Corp., Chrysler's overseas distributor and the parent of the Japanese sales unit.

Hideo Hohgi.

Mr. Leestma declined to say what the differences were, but he said last year's sales results were not the reason for Mr. Hohgi's departure.

"The sales situation would have been the same regardless of who was at the helm," the spokesman said. Chrysler sold 16,170 vehicles in Japan in 1996, a record total but far short of its target of 25,000.

"I don't think it will be a surprise to anyone that we are not where we want to be," the spokesman said, adding that Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, expected a higher sale figure this year. Bringing about that increase will be the job of Keisuke Egashira, 65, the chairman and director of Chrysler Japan Sales, who will temporarily take over Mr. Hohgi's post and act as an adviser to Chrysler International while Chrysler hunts for a permanent successor. Mr. Leestma said the company was not ready to say how its strategy in Japan might change.

Mr. Hohgi said this year that Chrysler would reach its goal of selling more than 100,000 cars a year in Japan by 2000. He declined to provide a sales forecast for 1997.

Sales of Chrysler's Neon, which hit the Japanese market in June 1996, have been particularly disappointing. Only 994 of the widely publicized model were sold last year, less than one-quarter of Chrysler's forecast, Mr. Hohgi said. The Neon was the first passenger automobile Chrysler had attempted to sell in Japan. The Jeep Cherokee was the company's top seller in Japan last year.

Chrysler, General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. are all struggling to improve their sales in Japan.

In recent months, the Big Three automakers have started to complain that the relatively weak yen has blunted their progress in the Japanese market.

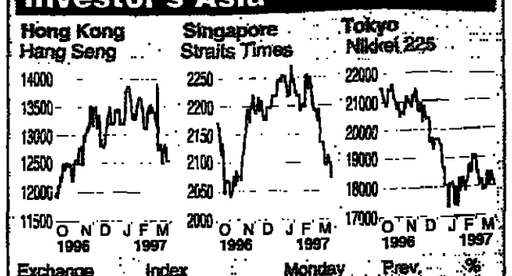
Sales of cars imported from the United States fell almost 30 percent last month from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said.

Last year, when the yen averaged 108.80 to the dollar, U.S. automakers sold more than 100,000 cars in Japan for the first time ever. The dollar has since strengthened further, averaging about 121 yen so far this year and closing Monday at 123.95 yen in Tokyo.

General Motors exported almost 44,000 cars to Japan from the United States last year, an increase of 63 percent. Including its Saab and Opel operations, GM sold about 83,000 vehicles here, including commercial vehicles, up from about 61,000 in 1995. While that marked a big improvement, it was still a drop in the bucket compared with Japanese auto sales in the United States. Toyota Motor Corp. sold 86,000 autos in the United States last month alone.

General Motor's Saturn division is to start selling cars in Japan this weekend. But with the yen at its current level, the company is unlikely to turn a profit on the car, analysts say. Chrysler, on the other hand, is profitable in Japan even with the yen at its current level, Mr. Leestma said. Chrysler will introduce a right-hand drive Voyager minivan here at the end of April to try to perk up its sales. It has not announced a price for the vehicle yet.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	12,594.32	-
Singapore	Straits Times	2,073.00	2,096.82	-1.22
Sydney	All Ordinaries	Closed	2,422.30	-
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,003.40	18,188.72	-1.02
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,203.10	1,217.64	-1.19
Bangkok	SET	705.43	709.09	-0.52
Seoul	Composite Index	677.34	667.19	+1.52
Taipei	Stock Market Index	8,004.20	8,119.70	-1.42
Manila	PSE	3,222.98	3,223.14	Unch.
Jakarta	Composite Index	Closed	662.24	-
Wellington	NZSE-40	Closed	2,236.74	-
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,360.89	3,663.53	-8.26

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Nippon Credit Bank Ltd.**'s shares fell 3.1 percent, signaling concern that an expected restructuring plan would not resolve the bank's bad-loan problems, analysts said.

• **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.** will participate in a $1.2 billion project to lay an underseas telecommunications cable linking China, Japan and the United States.

• **Nomura Securities Co.**'s scandal has spread to Japan's three other big brokerages concerns, the Asahi Shimbun reported, citing unidentified sources. The newspaper said authorities were investigating **Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co.** and **Yamaichi Securities Co.** for links to a racketeer.

• **A Vietnam** appeals court upheld death sentences imposed on four people in a $40 million corruption case involving the trading company **Tamexco.**

• **South Korea** will allow foreigners to invest in local venture-capital companies and to buy newly issued shares this year.

• ***Maruti Udyog Ltd.**, India's biggest carmaker, said net* profit for the year that ended Monday rose 17 percent, to 5.01 billion rupees ($142.8 million). *AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

Credit-Tightening Hits Malaysian Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's benchmark stock index plunged to a three-month low Monday as shares of banks such as AMMB Holdings Bhd. declined amid concern that profits would be hurt by the central bank's move to limit lending for property and stock investments.

"In the short term, banks are going to underperform," Lai Tak Heong, head of research at Socgen Crosby Research, said. "We've lowered our estimates on the loans growth to the property industry for 1997. This will translate to a slight decrease in profits for the banks."

The benchmark Kuala Lumpur composite index fell 14.54 points, or 1.19 percent, to close at 1,203.10. Shares of Malayan Banking Bhd., the country's biggest banking company in terms of assets and branches, closed at 28 ringgit ($11.30), down 0.50, while AMMB Holdings Bhd. fell 1.80 to 20.60.

The Stock Exchange of Singapore index, meanwhile, retreated 25.92 points, to end at 2,073.00, on worries over rising U.S. interest rates and the actions of Malaysia's central bank. But analysts said they saw a silver lining in the long term in Bank Negara's action on property loans.

The central bank, they said, was trying to avoid a crisis like the one that has recently befallen Thailand, which has been hit by oversupply in the property sector, high interest rates and its slowest economic growth in a decade. They also said memories still lingered of Malaysia's own property bubble in the mid-1980s, which triggered a recession and led the central bank to bail out some commercial banks.

In its 1996 annual report, released Friday, the central bank said it would limit banks' lending to the property sector to 20 percent of all their loans outstanding, starting Tuesday, and it imposed restrictions on lending for stock purchases as well.

Analysts said nine years of growth of more than 8 percent a year in Malaysia had raised expectations in the property market that growth would be continuous. But they warned that a property glut was looming in and around Kuala Lumpur, especially in the office sector. "There's oversupply in shopping malls and offices," Phuah Lee Kerk of Jupiter Securities said. "Hotels are also oversupplied."

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Main Index in India Plummets 8%

Bloomberg News

BOMBAY — India's main stock index plunged more than 8 percent Monday, the first day of trading since the Congress Party withdrew crucial support from the United Front government of Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda.

Most stocks fell the maximum 7 percent allowed by the National Stock Exchange in a single trading session. On the Mumbai Stock Exchange, most benchmark stocks fell by nearly the 10 percent allowed from their previous close Friday.

The Congress Party's decision will "hurt international confidence in India's economy," Shekhar Datta, president of the Confederation of Indian Industry, the country's largest trade body, said. "There will once again be concerns about the stability of India's economic policies."

The Mumbai Stock Exchange Sensitive Index fell 302.40 points, or 8.26 percent, to 3,360.89. At its lowest point of the day, the index showed a record loss of 9.4 percent.

2 Singapore Marine Firms Merge

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Sembawang Corp. and Jurong Shipyard Ltd. signed a merger agreement Monday that established one of the world's largest ship-repair and conversion companies.

The combined company controls more than 50 percent of the Singapore market and is preparing to compete with rivals from the Middle East that have taken business away from Singapore in the current weak global market.

Under the agreement, Jurong will pay for Sembawang's shipyard assets by issuing 27.6 million new Jurong shares valued at 187 million Singapore dollars ($133.6 million), or 6.80 dollars a share. The new company, which will operate under the Jurong name, has nine drydocks, three of which can handle very large crude-oil carriers.

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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

Shareholders are informed that GT INVESTMENT FUND will pay an interim dividend of USD 0.465 per A share and USD 0.476 per B share on April 14, 1997 to registered shareholders on record on March 31, 1997.

Shares are traded ex-dividend as from April 1, 1997.

The dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon no 10 to the following paying agents:

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8000 Muenchen 3
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Crédit Industriel et Commercial
66, rue Victoire
75009 Paris
France

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
69, Route d'Esch
Luxembourg

The Board of Directors.

Schlumberger

NOTICE OF ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the annual General Meeting of Stockholders of SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (Schlumberger N.V.) will be held at the Avila Beach Hotel, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on Wednesday 9 April, 1997, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning (Curacao time), for the following purpose:

1. To elect 11 directors
2. To report on the course of business during the year ended December 31, 1996, to approve the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1996, its Consolidated Statement of income for the year ended December 31, 1996 and the declaration of dividends by the Board of Directors as reflected in the Company's 1996 Annual Report to Stockholders.
3. To amend the Deed of Incorporation of the Company to increase the authorized Common Stock from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 shares.
4. To approve the appointment of Price Waterhouse LLP as independent public accountants to audit the accounts of the Company for 1997.

Action will also be taken upon such other matters as may come properly before the Meeting.

Up to 7 April, 1997 the holders of Certificates representing 5 or 100 common shares Schlumberger Limited may give voting instructions to the depositary under deposit of their certificates with the undersigned or by surrender of a deposit advice of their banks.

If no voting instructions are given the undersigned will vote for the four matters.

Copies of the notice of this Annual Meeting of Stockholders and of the Annual Report 1996 are available with undersigned.

Amsterdam, March 27, 1997
Spuistraat 172
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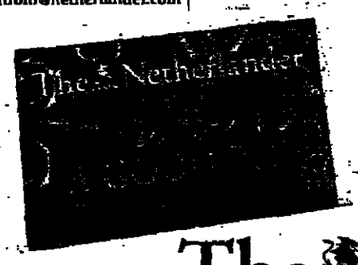

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Quotations for your funds via E-mail : e-funds@iht.com

999 Other Funds

Actura Leveraged Fd	SFr	88.81
Adelante	FF	1156.04
Adelante		202.68
Alamosore Glbl Invest Fd I		17.24
Alfa Futures Fd Ltd		1896.53
Alma Income	$	10393.74
Argus Fund Bond		1297.51
Argus Fund Equity		1662.48
Arrow Fd Ltd		6.98
Asia Oceania Fund		15.10
Asia Vision		11.39
Asian Selection Hdgs		284.36
Associated Investors Inc.		1092.61
Athena Fund Ltd		92.95
Aurlux Int'l Ltd		99.17
BASIEX Currency Fund Plc		1034.69
Bay Harbour		1369.56
BEM International Ltd		15.30
Black Diamond Ltd		1152.09
Bleicher Global Fund A		427.39
Brookscastle Int'l Ltd (BVI)		12.84
C.C.I.L.		76.53
Canterbury Growth Fund Ltd		18.71E
Cat Used Sic-Hgr Grth Hm	SFr	734.19
Cat Umbrella Inc Asian Hrt		1196.59
Cat Umbrella Sic Thai HY		795.03
Cedar Global Investments		1090.00
Centaurus Eq. Eastern Euro		1.00
Century Futures		1045.73
Chile Growth Fund		1497.58
CHEM Liquid Reserve	DM	1.07
Chicorn Select		222.36
Chicorn Strategic Fund		1.00
Colombia Holdings		315.88E
Comtrac Ltd NV		1152.00
Concord Cap Growth Corp		12.10
Concorde Inv Fund		1451.74
Contrac Advisors Ltd		1152.00
Continent Obl Balus CT		11649.00
Continent Obl Balus LT		12880.00
Continent Obl World		1154.00
Craig Drill Cap		259.36
Dember Int S.A.		736.29
D. White Int'l Wide Int Tst		1172.22
DB Argentina Bd Fd		1657E.78
DB Brazil Fund Shares		18.18
Delphic Global Opportunities		119.29
DMG / Nettin Bond Fund		12812.98
Dreyfus Americn Fund		34.63
DWT Performance Fd		1796.00
Ebn Overseas Fund Ltd		2387.00
Emerge Capital		176.63
Emi Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A		13470.00
Emi Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B		18887.68
Emi Emi France Ind. Plus A		1194.00
Emi Emi France Ind. Plus B		1191.29
Emi Emrt. Ind. Plus A	DM	149.72
Emi Emrt. Ind. Plus B	DM	148.77
Emi Emrt. Ind. Plus A		1116227.00
Emi Emrt. Ind. Plus B	LH	1216698.00
Emi Italy Index Plus A		1191.58
Emi Italy Index Plus B		1202.18
Emi Nath. Index Plus A		1376.34
Emi Nath. Index Plus B		1389.03
Emi Spain Ind. Plus A	FTE	18499.08
Emi Spain Ind. Plus B	FTE	20185.00
Emi Swiss Index Plus A		1191.74
Emi Swiss Index Plus B		1190.74
Emi Tracker Index Plus B		1192.74
Emsal UK Index Plus A		1196.51
Emsal UK Index Plus B		1196.51
Europrestige		1127.88
Excalibur Fund Ltd		51.07
Fibeam Fund		1858.02
Finsbd Overseas		202.98
First Trident Cap Corp		1138.00
Genius I Monthly		1130.54
Genius 3 - Intl Bond		1180.14
Genmunition Id Intl	DM	99.65
Genseas Growth Fd		19.45
Gerthside Forex Inc		104.59
Gerthside Futures Inc		1011.00
Gerthside High Risk Inc		1539.39E
GCM High Yield Fd Ltd		
GCM Int'l Equity Fd Ltd		1287.60
GCM Int'l Equity Fd Ltd		131.15
GCM Intnl Prod Inc Fd Ltd		1140.20
Global 93 Inv Ltd		1084.00
Global 93 Inv Ltd S		14.06
Global 94 Inv Ltd SF		43.48
Global Bond Fund		1629.98
Global Flex US Equity Fd Ltd		126.22
Gonsord		32.52
Gradison Global Invt Fd		1151.00
Gyeburbon Rail Val F US-S		1124.63
Historic Spencer Reinsurance		21.38E
Hong Kong Selection Fund		1.00
Horizonten Hdgs N.V.		941.10
HSF-US Growth Fund		364.61
Hyposwiss Geneva Fd	DM	1.00
IADB Growth Fd		8.89
Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	308.72
Ibex Investments Ltd		9100.00
Imf Securities Fund		45.84
Interbond SA		49.50
Intl Bond Selection Inst Fund		1.00
Intl Value		5.00
Jan & Great Asian Prosp		175.64
Japan Pacific Fund		2612.00
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl A		1.00
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl B		134.67
Kingate Global Fd Ltd Cl Dm	DM	117.80
KML - II High Yield		1189.00
KML - II High Yield		678.89
L.G. Fayette 21st Century		177.35
L.G. Fayette Holdings Ltd		1044.56
L.G. Fayette Regular Growth		124.23
La Jolla Int Grth Fd Ltd		387.92
Lead Sicav		1871.00
Legends Fd Ltd/Oct31		129.64
Leo Performance Fund Ltd		167.36
Leo Global Fd Ltd		1196.75
Lux Intl Mgt Fd Ltd		182.08
Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	224.43
M.Kingdon Offshore, N.V.		1044.00
M.M.A. Investments Ltd		1084.94
Master Cap & Hedge Fd		110.77
Mastercraft Offshore Fd		2689E.66
McGinnis Global (Feb28)		2978.59
MJM International Ltd		311.67
Monaco Pacific Plus		116.26
Mont Blanc Funds Portf		119.98
Moore Global Invt A		2684.46
Moore Global Invt B	EC	1196.00
Moore Global Invt D		1811.33
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Nomura Investments Ltd		1076.00
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NimbyTimes Mutual Fd NV	EC	1048.94
NSP P.L.T. Ltd		14.09
O.I.M. Fund Limited		10.00
Orange Overseas Partners		257.15007E
Orion USA		1170.42
Pan Fixed Inc Fd		112.93
PAN International Ltd		170.53
Pascari Inc.		1796.00
Pendo Fund Plc		1130.16
Pongsad Fund Ltd		1172.98
Prime Fund Ltd		1170.00
Prequel Energy Offsh Fd Inc		98.85
Pequot Intl Fund		248.90
Pequot Offshore Offshore		1.00
Permal Upstyler Ltd		174.09
Pharmaceuticalsplit		89.36
Phoenix Offshore Ltd		887.97
Pinehurst Sicav		27.91
Pembroy Overseas Ltd		1045.17
Pinnacle Investment Co		1.00
Prime Capital Fund Ltd		1168.47
Prime Leveraged Bd Fd		1154.74
Principal Alternative Corp		4.09
Regal Inm Fund Ltd		1152E.59
Regal Int Fund		1.00
Segan Fund II Ltd Dec31		125.44
Selne Kie. Saudi Fd		11.55
Sentinel Fund N.V.		52.00
SC Fundsm Val BVI Ltd		1779.31
SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg		24.93
Selection Fund		1524.97
SGA World Growth A		97.04
SGA World Growth B	EC	98.04
Sinclair Ab Fund		1154.1
Sinclair Div Fund		101.96
Sinclair Global Fund Ltd		131E.05
Sinclair Fixed Fund		1.00
Sirius Global Fund		1803.29
SJG Global Ins B		1640.00
Smith Barney Worldwd Sec E		15.46
Smith Barney Worldwd Spec E		377.31
Sonic Technology Offshore		1154.00
Spar Holdings Ltd		177.44
Spar Strategies Ltd		118.03
Spencer St. Advisors		1648.69
Spencer Trust		163.94E
Strategic Opportunities		101.00
Strategic-Balanced		1.00
Sunder Fund		145.75
Sirene Hedgecorp Limited		113.39E
Sunset Global Fund		253.29E
Sunset Glbl Ltd		513.23
Sunset Global One		1.00
Sunset Global Two		474.00
Sycom Global Fund		1.00E
Techno Growth Fund		1.00
Templeton Global Inc.		7.69
The Bear Fund Ltd (Feb)		423.95
The Bridge Fund N.V.		16.38
The Fortune Fd Ltd		1517.48
The J Fund B.V.I. Ltd		2383.90E
The Jupiter Fund N.V.		1043.95E
The M.A.R.S Fd Class A		2873.91
The Magus Eco Fd Ltd	EC	18.95E
The Magus US $ Fd Ltd		14.95E
The Mysterror Fd Ltd		9.89
The Red Square Debt B		4.09
The Small Band Ltd		1025.18
Tiger Select Hold NV Bla		94.42
TITC CDTC Lux. Fd Sicav		3.58
Transpacific Fund		19300.00
Trendlogic Intl Fund Ltd		1061.59
Trinity Futures Pd Ltd		1286.64E
Triumph 1		1893.91
Twenty-Five Arbitrage Cl B		2130.72
Uni-Gild PS Systematique		1186.59
Uni-Gild SIC PS Max 3 mts		1108.14
Uni-Gild SIC US Max 3 mts		1144.66
Uni-Global Sicav DEM		1499.05
Uni-Global Sicav EQU		1599.57
Uni-Global Sicav FIX		1029.30
Uni-Global Sicav JPY		1284.77
Uni-Global Sicav USD		1284.82
Unsa Int'l Ltd		2271.00
Vantage		172.72
Vectron Group		291.57
Victor Fellows Fund		115.15
VNI Pluripotation Pluriflore 97		548.56
VNI Pluripotation Pluriflower 9		22.38
Voyager Investments Plc		12.01E
Vulture Ltd		4948.66
Weber, Weber Intl Fd		648.01
Wm Global Fd Int Dir Pfd A		84.09
Wm Global Fd Int Dir Pfd B		193.16
Wm Global Fd Int Dir Pfd C		201.10
Wm Global Fd Int Dir Pfd D		112.62
Wm Global Fd Int Eq. Pfd A		139.39
Wm Global Fd Int Eq. Pfd T		164.55
World Badgecard Fund S.A		14.48
Worldwide Limited		81.46
WPG Parker Weber O'secs		1900.89E
Yenny		99.99
Zanti Lombardier Ltd		224.57
Zweig DiMenna Intl Ltd		15800.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; DKr - Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FM - Finish Mark; FL - Dutch «Florin; IDR - Indonesian Rupiah; Lit - Italian lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pesos; MYR - Malaysian Ringgit; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Kronor; THB - Thai Baht; Y - Yen;

a - asked ++ - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; e - New; S - suspended; SdS - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rights - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ^ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; o - subsequent earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P- Middle of bid and offered price. E- estimated price; y- price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z= bid price.

The irregular symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekl; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

The data in the list above is the raw supplied by the fund groups to Micropal SA. It is collated and reformated into the list below being formatted to the IHT. Micropal and the IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the list, the date of the performance of lides of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the list, the data of Fund Group to any extent. The list is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by the IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent advisor before investing.

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Cobus Bodenstein/AP

Paul Reiffel bowling Monday for Australia in South Africa.

India Collapses

CRICKET *The West Indies bowled* India out for just 81 runs Monday to snatch an improbable victory in Barbados in the third test.

India started the day on two runs with no wickets down in its second innings needing to reach only 120 *to win. Franklyn Rose, a pace bowl*er playing only his third Test, removed the first three batsman in nine overs. Ian Bishop took four wickets for 22 runs and Curtley Ambrose took the other three. Opener VV Laxman was top scorer for India with *19. No* other batsman made more than nine. *(AP, AFP)*

• Mark Waugh hit a brilliant 115 Monday as Australia beat South Africa by seven wickets in Port Elizabeth in the second one-day international. Mark Waugh and his twin Steve shared a 107-run stand as Australia scored 222 for three. Earlier South Africa had made 221 *for eight in its 50 overs. (Reuters)*

• Israel will stay in the International Cricket Council tournament in Malaysia although a match was disrupted by Muslim fundamentalists, officials said Monday.

The protesters invaded the wrong field by mistake. They lit bonfires and smashed advertising billboards at the ground where Canada was to play the Netherlands. Meanwhile, Israel lost to Gibraltar in another Kuala Lumpur suburb, guarded by about 100 riot police in anticipation of a demonstration. *(AP)*

100 Dutch Fans Arrested

SOCCER Police arrested about 100 soccer fans before a match in Den Bosch in the Netherlands on Monday to prevent a repeat of a street fight eight days ago that left one man clubbed to death, Dutch television reported.

Police made the arrests after dis*covering that fans of first division* FC Den Bosch and ADO Den Haag had arranged to fight each other before the match.

Before the match 68 people were arrested for offenses including weapons possession and not carrying identification papers. A further 37 fans were arrested in The Hague before they could take a *train to the game. (AP)*

Woozy Boggs May Play

BASEBALL Wade Boggs received 47 stitches above his left eye but plans to play on opening day.

Boggs was hit by a ground ball during batting practice Sunday before the New York Yankees played at Atlanta. He was treated at a hospital, but hopes to start Tuesday's season opener at Seattle.

"I never passed out," Boggs said. "I was woozy."

"It depends on the swelling," said Dr. Stuart Hershon, the Yankees' physician. "He's got to be able to put the batting helmet on." *(AP)*

Tennessee Repeats As NCAA Champion

2d Title Caps a Tough Season

By Amy Shipley
Washington Post Service

CINCINNATI — As the clock confirmed Tennessee's second consecutive NCAA women's basketball title, a 68-59 victory over Old Dominion that mirrored Tennessee's excruciatingly slow-developing season, coach Pat Summitt dropped her head between slumped shoulders. This wasn't revelry. It was relief.

As Tennessee's players rushed triumphantly onto Riverfront Coliseum's center court, Summitt headed straight to the Lady Monarchs coach, Wendy Larry, raising a hand only to acknowledge the crowd.

Tennessee lost 10 games this season, more than any other tournament finalist. The Lady Vols twice suffered back-to-back losses. They finished behind four teams in the Southeastern Conference.

"Fifth in the SEC and No. 1 in the country — doesn't that sum up this team?" Summitt said. "This year was a tremendous blessing. We faced a lot of adversity."

"This championship will always stand out. They played the toughest *schedule and didn't fold. I tell you,* I was tough on them."

With nine seconds left, Abby Conklin, a senior forward, came gleefully to the sideline and wrapped her arms around Summitt. Summitt, thoroughly distracted, did not hug back. She did not smile. Her neck craned to the scoreboard, checking to make sure there were enough points up there.

Even after her team had clearly survived their opponents' trademark comeback — Old Dominion gained a one-point advantage with nine minutes left after trailing by 16 in the first half — Summitt seemed fearful the lead would disappear.

But in the end the Lady Vols became the second team to repeat in the 16 years the NCAA has held a women's tournament; Southern California won successive titles in 1983 and 1984. Tennessee's titles have come in 1987, '89, '91, '96, and now, 1997. Summitt, in her 23d season as coach, trails only UCLA's John Wooden (10) in Division I national basketball championships — men or women — after winning her fifth.

Old Dominion, which lost Sunday night for only the second time in 36 games this season, was the champion in 1985.

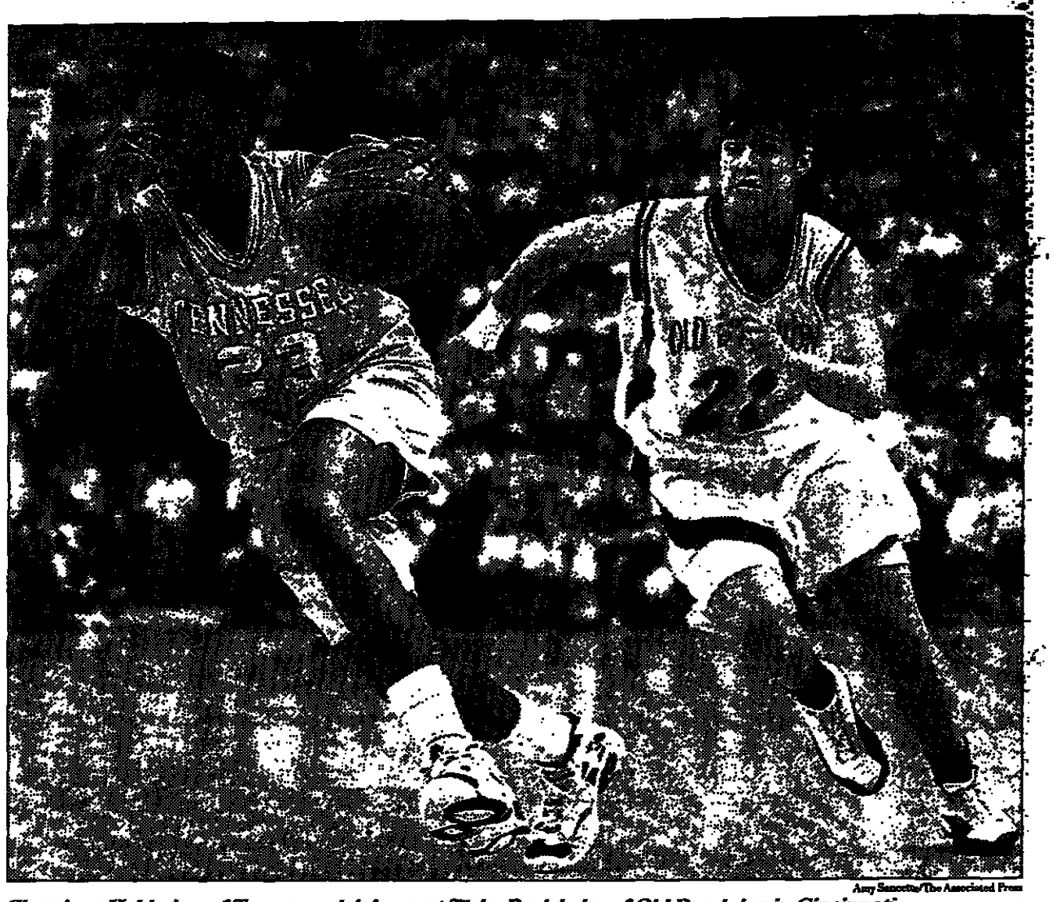
This victory for Tennessee looked much like its season. Neither came together quickly. Neither came without pain. "You have no idea what we have been through," Summitt said Friday, almost in an agonized tone, after her team's defeat of Notre Dame in the tournament semifinals.

The Lady Vols prevailed largely because of 24 points by Chamique Holdsclaw, named the most outstanding player of the Final Four. Conklin added 12 points. Tennessee also pressured Old Dominion's all-American guard, Ticha Penicheiro, who scored 10 points but turned over the ball 11 times.

"Pat's plan to wear down Ticha was brilliant," said Larry, the Old Dominion coach. "She doesn't turn the ball over 11 times in three games, let alone one game. The pressure took her totally out of the first half."

Old Dominion got 16 points from forward Clarisse Machanguana. A tournament-record eight steals by Penicheiro helped bring the Lady Monarchs back from a 12-point halftime deficit of 34-22.

Heart-stopping games became a trend in the tournament for Old Dominion, which needed overtime to defeat Purdue. The Lady Monarchs beat Florida by just two points. They needed overtime again after trailing by 15 against Stanford on Friday night.



Amy Sancetta/The Associated Press

Chamique Holdsclaw of Tennessee driving past Ticha Penicheiro of Old Dominion in Cincinnati.

Old Dominion did not lead until just over nine minutes remained, and then only briefly. For most of the first half, the Lady Monarchs had more turnovers than points — by halftime, they caught up with 22 points and 16 turnovers. With Tennessee's 15 miscues, the teams combined for a whopping 31 turnovers in the first half alone.

Penicheiro led a 10-4 run to start the second half, bringing Old Dominion to within six less than five minutes into the *period. After regaining the lead on a four*-point play by Aubrey Eblin, Old Dominion would lead three times. The last lead was 49-47 with seven minutes left.

But a 12-2 run by Tennessee gave the Lady Vols a 59-51 lead with just under three minutes left. That surge knocked out the Lady Monarchs.

"Fatigue was a factor down the stretch," Larry said. "I don't think we had anything left."

Tennessee did. During the bus ride to *the game, Summitt replayed a tape of a* locker room speech she gave her team after its Jan. 7 loss to Old Dominion. That loss left the Lady Vols 10-6. After the game, Summitt tried to convince a roomful of sobbing players they were good enough to be playing in March.

Apparently, her pleading worked.

"We were not going to let them win this game," Conklin said. "We fought too hard."

Devils' Rookie Gets 22 Saves As Kings Wilt

The Associated Press

Even though goalie Martin Brodeur *took a day off, it was business as usual* for the Devils as they beat Los Angeles, 5-2.

"I've accepted the fact that I'm not going to play a lot of games," said Mike Dunham, the rookie who stood in for Brodeur. "I'm backing up one of the top *three or four goalies in the league. The* big thing for me this year is to learn a lot and be ready to play when I get my opportunities."

Dunham made 22 saves as the Devils moved within two points of the Eastern Conference lead behind the Philadelphia Flyers, who lost. The Devils have seven games left, the Flyers six.

Bill Guerin scored twice in the first *period to lead the Devils over the vis*iting Kings. Scott Stevens, Valeri Zelepukin and Kevin Dean also scored for New Jersey.

Kevin Stevens and Glen Murray scored for the Kings, who haven't scored more than two goals in eight games and are winless in their last four.

Blues 3, Flyers 2 In St. Louis, Joe Murphy stole the puck and scored unassisted early in the third period as the Blues strengthened their playoff position with a victory over Philadelphia.

Mighty Ducks 1, Red Wings 0 Steve Rucchin's goal with 1:19 left in overtime gave Anaheim its first-ever victory in Detroit.

Rucchin's goal ended a sparkling duel between the Detroit goaltender, Mike Vernon, who turned away *all but* the last of 31 shots, and Anaheim's Mikhail Shtalenkov, who stopped 26.

Blackhawks 3, Sabres 2 In Chicago, Ulf Dahlen scored his first goal in six weeks to break a tie in the final period as the Blackhawks beat Buffalo to move into the eighth and final spot in the Western Conference playoff race.

Buffalo lost its fourth straight one*goal game and is 1-5 since its star goalie,* Dominik Hasek, was sidelined with a cracked rib.

Stars 3, Canucks 2 Mike Modano had two assists, and Greg Adams scored the deciding goal six minutes into the third period as Dallas won in Vancouver.

The victory extended the Stars' unbeaten streak to nine games and dealt a blow to the Canucks' playoff hopes.

The loss snapped the Canucks' four-game unbeaten streak.

Nick Wass/The Associated Press

The Flyers' Eric Lindros controlling the puck in front of Washington's goal, while Mark Tinordi, left, and Bill Ranford defended.

NHL ROUNDUP

Sonics Falter as Kemp Riles Coach

The Associated Press

The Phoenix Suns extended their winning streak to six games by beating the Seattle SuperSonics, 107-106. The victory tightened the Suns' improbable grasp on the eighth and final Western Conference playoff spot.

What's more, it moved Phoenix — a team that started the season 0-13 — *within two games of the Minnesota* Timberwolves for the conference's sixth seed.

Phoenix's victory Sunday was its second in five days over the Sonics, who are in danger of losing their hold as the West's second playoff seed as they deal with a new dilemma concerning Shawn Kemp.

Kemp, who was being punished by the Sonics' coach, George Karl, for missing the team flight to Phoenix and a practice Saturday, played only 22 minutes as a reserve. He missed his first four shots and didn't have a basket until the fourth quarter Sunday, finishing with three points on 1-for-5 shooting, five rebounds and six turnovers.

Kemp will be benched for at least one more game as punishment for missing the flight and the practice.

The game came down to the final play and ended in controversy.

Rex Chapman, who scored all 25 of his points in the first three quarters, purposely missed a free throw with 1.7 seconds left.

The rebound went to Sam Perkins, but as Perkins raised his hands overhead, Chapman touched the ball and knocked him backward.

Perkins fell to the floor and was unable to get rid of the ball as time ran out.

"I got all ball," Chapman said. "I jumped, he flopped. I don't think they're going to call it that late in the game."

The Sonics' coach strongly disagreed. "The referee didn't have the courage to make the call on their home court," Karl said. "We've lost a couple of games like that.

"We managed the game great, put ourselves in a position to win, and a call like that kills us."

Wesley Person had 23 points for the Suns, who hit 15 of 28 3-pointers. Jason Kidd had 19 points and 16 assists, and Hot Rod Williams had 15 points and 11 rebounds.

Pacers 103, Clippers 98 Indiana stretched its winning streak to four games with an overtime victory over visiting Los Angeles.

Indiana, which went to the conference finals two years ago and has qualified for the playoffs for the past seven seasons, stayed two games behind Cleveland in the race for the East's final berth.

Indiana also must pass Washington, which has a four-game winning streak going and trails the Cavs by one game.

"I think the only hope of catching Washington, especially the way they are playing, is to play every game like it's a playoff game," the Pacers' coach, Larry Brown, said.

Rik Smits, who is 7-feet 4-inches tall, scored eight of his season-high 40 points in overtime and shot 17-for-28 against shorter defenders — 6-foot-11 Lorenzen Wright and 6-foot-9 Loy Vaught.

Cavaliers 84, Mavericks 80 In Cleveland, Tyrone Hill returned to Cleveland's lineup after a two-game absence and scored 17 points as the Cavaliers snapped their three-game losing streak.

The Mavericks, who played at Washington on Saturday night, got back-to-back looks at two of the three teams vying for the East's final playoff spot and came up on the short end twice.

"We're playing no favorites in this thing. We lost to both of them," Greg Dreiling, the reserve center, said.

"I think Washington is playing a little better right now, but Cleveland is so well-coached and so disciplined you can't ever count them out."

76ers 96, Pistons 92 Philadelphia rookie Allen Iverson sat out with a sprained ankle but the 76ers still won at Detroit.

Doug Overton filled in with season highs of 19 points and six assists and iced the victory by making two free throws with 2.4 seconds left.

Grant Hill had a triple-double with 22 points, 16 rebounds and 10 assists, but missed two free throws in the final 10 seconds that would have tied the game.

Raptors 102, Heat 97 Damon Stoudamire tied his career high with 35 points as Toronto snapped a five-game losing streak and ended visiting Miami's eight-game winning streak.

The victory gave the Raptors victories over the league's top three teams: Chicago, Utah and Miami.

Knicks 101, Magic 86 In Orlando, Patrick Ewing was not hampered by a pulled tricep muscle that threatened to keep him out of the game.

Ewing scored 33 points, grabbed 13 rebounds and blocked four shots, and Chris Childs scored 19 for New York, which had lost five of its previous eight games.

Timberwolves 113, Warriors 102 Kevin Garnett scored a career-high 33 points and Tom Gulgiotta added 31 as Minnesota, after nearly blowing a 22-point third-quarter lead won is San Jose, handing Golden State its seventh straight loss.

Nuggets 99, Bucks 97 In Denver, Kenny Smith hit a 3-pointer with 3.1 seconds left and added a free throw with less than a second remaining after Glenn Robinson *mishandled Milwaukee's in*bounds pass.

NBA ROUNDUP

Baseball Returns, Seeking Place in Sun

The Associated Press

As Frank Thomas steps into the batter's box Tuesday to face Pat Hentgen, last season's American League Cy Young winner, one of the biggest changes in baseball will be obvious.

Standing in SkyDome's on-deck circle will be Albert Belle in a White Sox uniform. The next night, the Blue Jays show off their top newcomer when Roger Clemens pitches against Chicago.

Opening day features 12 games, including the World Series champion New York Yankees at Seattle. No interleague games are scheduled — those begin in June.

This is the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson breaking the major league color barrier, and the season is dedicated to his memory. *Special commemorative* balls will be used in every home opener.

Another change for 1997: Having seen a snowout at Fenway Park and freezing temperatures at Tiger Stadium and Wrigley Field early last year, baseball adjusted its schedules. All five domes in *the majors will be in use* Tuesday, and every West Coast club in both big leagues will begin the year at home.

Cincinnati and Baltimore, which traditionally play at home on opening day, are the only typical cold climate clubs playing at their own parks Tuesday.

"It is in response to last spring," said Katy Feeney, vice president of the National League. "It's hard to make it a 100 percent warm weather schedule, but we did the best we could."

"It's not perfect. A lot of East Coast teams don't want to start with nine or 10 games on the road, and a lot of West Coast teams don't want to have so many home games in April," Feeney said.

"We tried this once before in the early 1980s. We wound up getting some rare rainouts on the West Coast and a blizzard in the East Coast on April 15th," she said. "But you do the best you can."

All 14 NL teams play Tuesday. The Atlanta Braves, trying to win a record sixth straight division title, start the sea*son in Houston then return to Atlanta to* open their new Turner Field on Friday.

Among the top players in new places are Matt Williams, Marquis Grissom and David Justice with Cleveland and Moises Alou, Bobby Bonilla and Alex Fernandez with Florida. Jim Leyland of the Marlins is one of six managers with new clubs.

Among the top players who won't be with their teams on opening day are Roberto Alomar and Pedro Martinez. Alomar, Baltimore's second baseman, will start a five-game suspension imposed for spitting in the face of umpire John Hirschbeck last September. Martinez, Montreal's top pitcher, is finishing a suspension for a fight last season.

Umpires, upset that Alomar did not have to sit during last year's playoffs, have professed a get-tough policy. They say they will not tolerate any lip from players or managers, and seemed to mean business with several ejections in exhibition games, a spring training rarity.

Juan Gonzalez of Texas, last season's American League MVP, St. Louis ace Andy Benes and highly touted Montreal rookie outfielder Vladimir Guerrero also will be absent on opening day, all *because of injuries.*

Jose Mesa, the Cleveland Indians star relief pitcher, will start the season s in court facing a rape charge.

Jury selection began Monday in Mesa's trial. The Indians will begin the season Wednesday at Oakland.

Mesa faces three to 10 years in prison if convicted of rape and two to eight years if convicted of assault.

Major League Baseball has given the Indians permission to place Mesa on the restricted list indefinitely.

The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Roraback
International Herald Tribune

Away on this side of the ocean
When the chestnuts are hinting of green
And the first of the café commandos
Are moving outside for a fine
And the sound of spring beats a bolero
As Paree sheds her coat and her hat
The sound that is missed more than any
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

There's an animal kind of a feeling
There's a stirring down at Vincennes Zoo
And the kid down the hall's getting restless
Taking stairs like a young kangaroo
Now the dandy is walking his poodle
And the concierge sunning her cat
But the heart's with the Cubs and the Tigers
And the sound of the crack of a bat.

In the park on the corner run schoolboys
With a couple of cartons for props
Kicking goals à la Fontaine or Kopa
While a little guy chickies for cops
"Goal for us," "No it's not," "You're a liar,"
Then the classical shrieks of a spat
But it's not like a rhubarb at home plate
Or the sound of the crack of a bat.

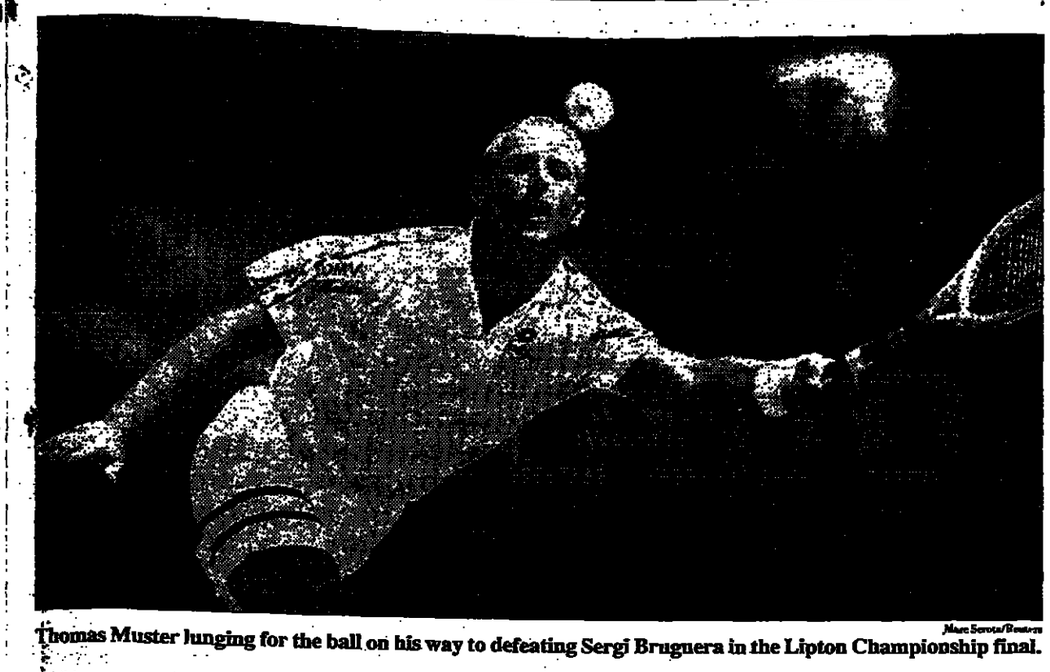
Here the stadia thrill to the scrumdowns
And the soccer fans flock to the games
And the chic punt the nags out at Longchamp
Where the women are dames and not dames
But it's different at Forbes and at Griffith
The homes of the Buc and the Nat
Where the hotdog and peanut share laurels
With the sound of the crack of a bat.

No, a Yank can't describe to a Frenchman
The rasp of an umpire's call
The continuing charms of statistics
Changing hist'ry with each strike and ball
Nor the self-conscious jog of the slugger
Rounding third with the tip of his hat
Nor the half-smothered grace of a hook slide
Nor the sound of the crack of a bat.

Now the golfer is buffing his niblick
And the tennis buff's tightening his strings
And the fisherman's flexing his flyrod
Like a thousand and one other springs
Oh, the sports on both sides of the ocean
Have a great deal in common, at that
But the thing that's not here
At this time of the year
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

• Dick Roraback is a former sports editor of the Herald Tribune. His springtime elegy has appeared in this space since the 1960s.

SPORTS



Marc Serota/Reuters

Thomas Muster lunging for the ball on his way to defeating Sergi Bruguera in the Lipton Championship final.

Muster Scorches Bruguera for Title

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — Two virtuosos of the dirty socks circuit, both aficionados of red clay and both former French Open champions, clashed on a nonskid hard-court griddle Sunday to decide which of them had the all-court prowess to claim the men's title at the Lipton Championships.

For Thomas Muster and Sergi Bruguera attrition is their stock and trade. The nearly hourlong first set seemed to suggest that the five-set final would be a daylong battle.

But in the Florida sunshine, the 106-degree court (41 centigrade) smoldering underfoot began to burn its way through Bruguera's sneakers and into the blisters on the soles of his feet. After giving no ground in the first set, Bruguera squandered two set points in a tie breaker, gave Muster the gift of a set point by under-hitting two overheads, lost his resolve and surrendered, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-1, in 1 hour 57 minutes.

"After I lost my big chances in the first set, I got very down in my mind," said Bruguera, who made 48 unforced errors and never had a break point against Muster until the final game of the second set, when he had two and lost both.

Muster was to have played in the Lipton final in 1989, when he sustained torn ligaments in his left knee after being struck by a drunken driver at a downtown mall on the eve of the match.

Of Muster's 44 titles, 40 have come on clay, four on hardcourts. But this was his second title on the surface this year.

"It's very emotional for me because of what happened here eight years ago," said Muster, who felt that the freakish accident compromised his progress on this and every other surface. Muster called Sunday's victory, which carried a $360,000 first prize, his most satisfying since he won the 1995 French Open.

Muster said his return to the Lipton final was "the biggest justice I could have got."

"Life is sometimes a bit scary," Muster said. "But what's most important is that I could play again, that I'm No. 2 and that I have the chance to be No. 1 again."

After a Relapse, Daly Seeks Help

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

PONTE VEDRA, Florida — The professional golfer John Daly said Monday that as part of his "ongoing battle to overcome alcoholism," he will enter an alcohol rehabilitation program for the second time. One of Daly's agents said that his client had already checked into the Betty Ford Center in Palm Springs, California.

The announcement of Daly's decision came three days after he withdrew from The Players Championship here at the PGA Tour's national headquarters after a night of drinking at a local nightspot followed by rowdy behavior at his hotel villa late Thursday night and early Friday morning.

In a statement released Sunday by the PGA Tour, Daly said, "In August of 1996, I suffered a setback in dealing with my disease. Until that time, I felt I had won the battle alone by simply stopping the act of drinking. I've come to realize this terrible disease is much tougher than I thought and have decided with the support of my family and friends to let others help me. I apologize to others who struggle with me in fighting this disease."

Buddy Martin, one of Daly's agents from Cambridge Sports International, said that he was awakened Friday morning by a call from Daly's wife, Paulette, saying her husband needed help. Martin told The Associated Press that Daly, who previously was in rehab in January 1992, already is at the Betty Ford Center.

The 30-year-old winner of two major championships withdrew from the tournament after shooting 76 in the first round Thursday. He told tournament officials he was pulling out because of a sore right hip, the same reason he cited for withdrawing from the Honda Classic two weeks ago.

That night, Daly spent several hours at "Sloppy Joe's," a popular Jacksonville Beach bar and restaurant, along with friends and several members of the Jacksonville Jaguars football team. According to Rick Reed, the manager of the bar that night, Daly was drinking cocktails, many supplied by other patrons, but "was not at all rowdy."

Early Friday morning, the St. John's County Sheriff's Department was summoned to the Sawgrass Marriott Hotel less than a mile from the golf course by hotel security officers after Daly allegedly did considerable damage to some furniture in his villa. According to a spokesman for the sheriff's office, Daly was not arrested because the hotel decided not to file a complaint.

Daly also complained of having chest pains while police officers were on the scene, and he was transported by ambulance to Beaches Baptist Hospital. A hospital spokesman said Daly was not admitted. A hotel spokesman said Daly and his wife checked out shortly after 5 A.M. Friday.

In November 1993, Daly was suspended by the PGA Tour for three months after picking up his ball after missing a putt in the second round of the Kapalua International. In September 1994, Daly announced he would sit out the rest of the year after a scuffle with the father of another player at the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio. He returned to the Tour in January 1995 and in July won his second major, the British Open. He had previously won the 1991 PGA Championship.

Daly spent just over three weeks in an alcohol rehabilitation program at a facility in Catalina, Arizona, in January 1992. Last August, while playing at an event in Sweden, he said he had started drinking "socially" again.

Hardly anyone on the Tour was surprised by Daly's relapse.

"He's a sick little boy right now," said Fuzzy Zoeller, Daly's best friend on the Tour, who rode in the ambulance to the hospital with him Friday. "He needs help."

Elkington Wins Players Championship

New York Times Service

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florida — Steve Elkington had to marvel at what he had just done.

"I basically blew away the best field we've ever had, and I didn't know if I was capable," he said after shooting a final-round 69 Sunday to win the Players Championship at TPC-Sawgrass by a tournament-record seven strokes.

"And the thing is, I did it in crucial fashion — leading all the way," Elkington, an Australian, added. "There is so much danger in the back nine, you never know what a good lead is."

Elkington, 34, finished with a 16-under-par 272 and was never challenged. His $630,000 prize vaults him to the top of the PGA money list for the year at $984,400. Scott Hoch was second at 279, and Loren Roberts was third, eight shots back.

Elkington's putting average — less than 1.5 putts a hole — was this tournament's low. "I think this was probably the best putting performance I've ever had," he said.

Elkington played as if he were in full control, but he confessed to a mostly sleepless night.

"I must say leading all the way is the most difficult thing I've ever done in golf," he said. "You use up a lot of energy getting the lead and then a lot more holding on to it. I'm drained."

He rose at 6 A.M., then stayed in his hotel room for three hours practice-putting and watching a movie. He didn't tee off until 2:15 P.M.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 12, Philadelphia 4
Montreal 4, Ottawa 1
Minnesota 8, Chicago Cubs 7
Florida 2, Miami 1
Chicago White Sox 11, Hickory 6
New York Yankees 5, Atlanta 3
Cincinnati 3, Detroit 1
Colorado 12, Kansas City 3
St. Louis 11, Baltimore 4
San Diego 5, Oakland 2
Houston 8, Texas 4
Milwaukee 9, Pittsburgh 6
Cleveland 6, S.Francisco 4, 5½ innings, rain
Anaheim 2, Los Angeles 0
Seattle 14, Lancaster 4
Boston 8, New York Mets 7

FINAL STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
New York	20	11	.645
Baltimore	18	12	.600
Toronto	17	14	.548
Oakland	16	15	.516
Seattle	16	16	.500
Texas	16	16	.500
Cleveland	15	18	.455
Kansas City	14	18	.438
Milwaukee	13	16	.448
Detroit	12	18	.400
Chicago	12	19	.387
Minnesota	13	21	.383
Boston	11	18	.379
Anaheim	9	21	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Florida	26	5	.839
St. Louis	21	11	.656
San Diego	20	11	.645
Philadelphia	17	13	.567
San Francisco	18	14	.563
Houston	16	13	.552
Cincinnati	17	15	.531
Los Angeles	14	13	.519
Chicago	16	16	.500
Colorado	15	17	.469
Pittsburgh	13	17	.433
New York	10	14	.417
Montreal	10	15	.400
Atlanta	10	18	.357

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Miami	53	18	.746	—
x-New York	51	21	.708	2½
Orlando	40	31	.563	13
Washington	36	35	.507	17
New Jersey	23	48	.324	30
Philadelphia	20	50	.286	32½
Boston	13	59	.181	40½

CENTRAL DIVISION

x-Chicago	62	9	.873	—
x-Atlanta	50	22	.694	12½
x-Detroit	49	22	.690	13
Charlotte	45	26	.634	17
Cleveland	37	34	.521	25
Indiana	35	34	.493	27
Milwaukee	28	43	.394	34
Toronto	26	47	.356	37

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	54	17	.761	—
x-Houston	48	23	.676	6
Minnesota	35	37	.486	19½
Dallas	22	49	.310	32
Denver	20	51	.282	34
San Antonio	18	53	.254	36
Vancouver	12	62	.162	43½

PACIFIC DIVISION

x-Seattle	50	22	.694	—
x-L.A. Lakers	48	23	.676	1½
x-Portland	43	30	.589	7½
Phoenix	33	39	.458	17
L.A. Clippers	31	40	.437	18½
Sacramento	29	43	.403	21
Golden State	25	46	.352	24½

x-clinched playoff berth

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

New York	23	30	26	22—101
Orlando	23	23	11	29— 86

N.Y.: Ewing 13-23 7-9 33, Childs 7-12 3-6 19; O: Hardaway 8-25 1-2 21, Selkaly 8-14 1-5 17. Rebounds—New York 56 (Ewing 13), Orlando 64 (Selkaly, Anderson 8). Assists—New York 22 (Oakley 9), Orlando 13 (Hardaway 4).

L.A. Clippers	29	26	17	19 — 91
Indiana	22	29	27	22 — 100

L.A.: Sealy 8-17 5-5 24, Vaught 8-14 0-0 16; I: Smits 17-28 6-7 40, Miller 10-23 4-5 28. Rebounds—Los Angeles 39 (Rogers, Wright 8), Indiana 64 (D.Davis 12). Assists—Los Angeles 25 (Martin, Outlaw 7), Indiana 13 (Jackson 13).

Miami	23	26	33	15 — 97
Toronto	29	29	28	25 — 102

M: Mourning 10-15 7-16 27, Lenard 8-15 3-3 24; T: Stoudamire 12-18 6-6 35, Cassay 10-22 3-3 23. Rebounds—Miami 47 (Mourning 9), Toronto 49 (Jones 12). Assists—Miami 25 (Hardaway 12), Toronto 20 (Stoudamire 11).

Dallas	25	18	17	28 — 88
Cleveland	22	18	21	22 — 84

D: Pack 7-14 8-9 23, Finley 6-16 4-6 17; C: Brandon 6-17 6-7 19, Hill 6-11 5-7 17. Rebounds—Dallas 50 (Green 9), Cleveland 40 (Hill 8). Assists—Dallas 19 (Finley 6), Cleveland 17 (Brandon 6).

Philadelphia	21	18	27	30 — 96
Detroit	19	31	24	18 — 92

P: Stackhouse 6-10 7-7 22, Overton 6-10 4-4 19; D: Thorpe 9-16 6-10 24, Hill 7-17 8-12 22. Rebounds—Philadelphia 47 (Coleman 11), Detroit 54 (Hill 16). Assists—Philadelphia 19 (Stackhouse, Overton 6), Detroit 22 (Hill 10).

Minnesota	31	21	31	30 — 113
Golden State	27	15	25	35 — 102

M: Garnett 12-15 9-11 33, Gugliotta 13-17 5-5 31; G.S.: Smith 8-18 5-6 22, Mullin 7-13 2-2 20. Rebounds—Minnesota 37 (Gugliotta 8), Golden State 47 (Smith 12). Assists—Minnesota 32 (Marbury 13), Golden State 26 (Price, Sprewell 7).

Milwaukee	19	38	26	25 — 97
Denver	31	18	27	23 — 99

M: Robinson 13-31 3-4 30, Baker 9-25 7-11 25; D: L.Ellis 8-27 4-6 24, D.Ellis 6-9 5-6 20. Rebounds—Milwaukee 64 (Baker 14), Denver 54 (L.Ellis 12). Assists—Milwaukee 22 (Perry 7), Denver 20 (Smith 6).

Seattle	32	25	29	29 — 106
Phoenix	24	38	29	22 — 107

S: Hawkins 12-18 0-0 31, Payton 10-23 3-5 23; P: Chapman 9-14 1-5 25, Person 8-14 2-4 23. Rebounds—Seattle 48 (Perkins, McIlvaine, Payton 9), Phoenix 37 (Williams 11). Assists—Seattle 28 (Payton 9), Phoenix 29 (Kidd 16).

NCAA TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S FINAL

Tennessee 68, Old Dominion 59

T: Holdsclaw 11-20 2-3 24, Conklin 4-5 2-2 12; O.D.: Machanguana 7-13 2-2 16, Roberts 6-8 1-2 13, Rebounds—Tennessee 29 (Holdsclaw 7), Old Dominion 32 (Machanguana 10). Assists—Tennessee 18 (Jolly 11), Old Dominion 15 (Penichelro 8).

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	43	22	11	97	258	199
x-New Jersey	41	21	13	95	215	171
x-Florida	33	25	18	84	204	183
N.Y. Rangers	35	32	9	79	240	212
Washington	30	38	8	68	194	216
N.Y. Islanders	28	36	11	67	219	222
Tampa Bay	29	38	6	64	202	232

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Buffalo	38	26	11	87	221	190
Pittsburgh	35	33	7	77	260	254
Montreal	28	34	14	70	234	263
Hartford	29	36	10	68	201	232
Ottawa	26	34	15	67	208	221
Boston	24	43	9	57	217	280

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Dallas	45	23	6	96	231	176
x-Detroit	36	24	15	87	237	181
Phoenix	35	35	6	76	215	226
St. Louis	33	34	9	75	221	229
Chicago	31	33	12	74	204	196
Toronto	28	41	7	63	216	257

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Colorado	46	21	9	101	259	187
Edmonton	35	34	7	77	236	226
Anaheim	33	33	11	77	226	219
Calgary	32	36	8	72	203	215
Vancouver	32	40	5	69	238	258
Los Angeles	26	41	10	62	198	253
San Jose	25	43	7	57	188	248

x-clinched playoff berth

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles	0	0	2—2
New Jersey	4	0	1—5

First Period: N.J.-Guerin 28 (S.Stevens, Pederson) 2. N.J.-Dean 2 (S.Stevens, Zelepukin) 3, N.J.-Guerin 29 (Gilmour, Dean) (pp). 4. N.J., S.Stevens 5 (Zelepukin, MacLean) Second Period: None. Third Period: N.J.-Zelepukin 14 (MacLean, Chambers) 6, L.A.-K.Stevens 14 (Shevalier, R.Vopat) 7, L.A.-Murray 12 (J.Vopat, LaFayette) Shots on goal: L.A.- 5-11-8—24. N.J.- 8-9-10—27. Goalies: L.A.-Dafoe. N.J.-Dunham.

Buffalo	1	0	1—2
Chicago	1	1	1—3

First Period: C-Carney 3 (Zhamnov, Krivokrasov) 2. B-Audette 28 (Shannon) Second Period: C-Craven 7 (Doze, Moreau) Third Period: B-Smehlik 10 (Holzinger) 5. C-Dahlen 14 (Sykora, Savard) Shots on goal: B-10-8-9—27. C- 7-8-7—22. Goalies: B-Shields. C-Hackett.

Anaheim	0	0	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0—0

First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: None. Overtime: 1, A-Ruccchin 17 (Konya, Dalgnault) Shots on goal: A- 9-15-5-2—31. D- 7-12-6-1—26. Goalies: A-Shtalenkov. D-Vernon.

Dallas	1	1	1—3
Vancouver	1	0	1—2

First Period: D-Huard 4, 2, V-Linden 9 (Noonan, Gelinas) Second Period: D-Lehtinen 13 (Modano, Ledyard) Third Period: D-Adams 19 (Lehtinen, Modano) 5, V-Roberts 10 (Lumme) (pp). Shots on goal: D- 6-6-10—22. V- 5-6-9—20. Goalies: D-Irbe. V-McLean.

Philadelphia	1	1	0—2
St. Louis	1	1	1—3

First Period: P-Desjardins 12 (Niinimaa, Lindros) (pp). 2, S.L.-Matteau 14 (Turgeon) Second Period: S.L.-Petrovicky 7 (MacInnis) 4, P-Lindros 30 (Niinimaa, Svoboda) Third Period: S.L.-Murphy 17, Shots on goal: P-11-9-10—30. S.L.- 11-9-6—26. Goalies: P-Hexmit. S.L.-Fuhr.

SOCCER

FRENCH CUP

QUARTERFINALS

Clermont 1, Nice 2

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Tenerife 1, Real Madrid 1
Valencia 1, Barcelona 1
Sevilla 2, Valladolid 2
Logrones 1, Athletic Bilbao 4
Compostela 4, Extremadura 0
Zaragoza 1, Celta Vigo 1
Racing Santander 1, Hercules 2
Espanyol 0, Real Betis 0
Oviedo 0, Rayo Vallecano 2

STANDINGS: Real Madrid 72 points; Barcelona 63, Real Betis 63; Deportivo Coruna 60; Atletico Madrid 52; Real Sociedad 47, Athletic Bilbao 47; Valladolid 45; Tenerife 44; Valencia 43; Racing Santander 41; Celta Vigo 36, Compostela 36; Oviedo 35, Sporting Gijon 35; Zaragoza 33, Rayo Vallecano 33; Extremadura 32; Espanyol 31; Logrones 28; Sevilla 25, Hercules 25.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Kansas City 3, San Jose 2, SO (4-3)
Columbus 2, Colorado 1, SO (3-2)
New England 1, Dallas 0
Tampa Bay 2, New York-New Jersey 1
Washington 1, Los Angeles 0, SO (3-2)

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— New England 3 points, Tampa Bay 3; Columbus 1, Washington 1; NY-NJ 0. Western Conference— Kansas City 1 point, San Jose 1; Colorado 0, Dallas 0, Los Angeles 0.

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Hong Kong 3, Thailand 2
Slovakia 2, Malta 0
Israel 3, Luxembourg 0

RUGBY UNION

SUPER 12

FIRST ROUND

IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Auckland 49, Queensland 26

GOLF

PLAYERS CHAMPIONSHIP

Leading final scores Sunday of the $3.5 million Players Championship, played on the TPC at Sawgrass' 6,896-yard, par-72 Stadium Course in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida:

Steve Elkington	66-69-68-69—272
Scott Hoch	69-71-65-74—279
Loren Roberts	70-74-67-69—280
Brad Faxon	70-69-72-70—281
Billy Andrade	68-72-68-74—282
Tom Lehman	67-71-73-72—283
Colin Montgomerie	70-70-71-73—284
Tommy Tolles	70-67-73-74—284
Mark Brooks	72-68-70-74—284
Fred Couples	71-74-71-69—285
Russ Cochran	67-74-72-72—285
Ernie Els	68-71-72-74—285
Kirk Triplett	71-68-70-76—285
Paul Azinger	72-72-71-71—286

TENNIS

LIPTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

IN KEY BISCAYNE, FLORIDA

MEN'S SINGLES

FINAL

Thomas Muster (2), Austria, def. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 7-6 (8-6) 6-3 6-1.

CRICKET

2ND ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH AFRICA VS. AUSTRALIA

MONDAY, IN PORT ELIZABETH, S. AFRICA

South Africa innings: 221-8 (50 overs)
Australia innings: 222-3 (45 overs)
Result: Australia won by seven wickets

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Assigned C Kris Gresham to their minor-league camp.

MINNESOTA—Put OF Roberto Kelly on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 24.

OAKLAND—Claimed RHP Scott Service off waivers from Cincinnati.

TEXAS—Claimed INF Dave Silvestri off waivers from Seattle. Optioned RHP Jose Alberro and OF Mike Simms to Oklahoma City, AA.

TORONTO—Put LHP Paul Spoljaric on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 23.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Put LHP Yorkis Perez on waivers for purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Optioned INF Ed Giovanola and LHP Dean Hartgraves to Richmond, IL. Assigned OF Tommy Gregg, C Fausto Tejera, LHP Brad Woodall and LHP Kevin Rogers to their minor-league camp. Sent RHP Scott Brow outright to Richmond. Put OF Danny Bautista on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 23; RHP Bryan Harvey on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 24; and LHP Pedro Borbon on 60-day disabled list.

COLORADO—Bought contract of RHP Steven Bourgeois from Phoenix, PCL. Waived RHP Mike Dyer. Bought contract of RHP Jeff McCurry from Colorado Springs, PCL.

LOS ANGELES—Announced that 2B Jeff Berblinger has cleared outright waivers and his contract was tendered back to St. Louis. Optioned RHP Antonio Osuna to Albuquerque, PCL. Sent LHP Narisco Elvira outright to Albuquerque.

MONTREAL—Traded OF-1B Cliff Floyd to Florida for OF Joe Orsulak and RHP Dustin Hermanson.

NEW YORK—Announced the retirement of INF Howard Johnson. Placed INF Alvaro Espinoza on waivers for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Acquired RHP Barry Manuel from Montreal for cash.

PHILADELPHIA—Put OF Lenny Dykstra on 60-day disabled list and RHP Mark Portugal, RHP Edgar Ramos, RHP Ken Ryan, RHP Mike Grace and RHP Tyler Green on 15-day disabled list. Sent Green to Scranton/Wilkes-Barre, IL, and Ramos to Clearwater, FSL, for rehab assignments. Optioned C Chris Trenale Reading, EL. Bought contracts OF Ruben Amaro, OF Derrick May, RHP Reggie Harris, and LHP Erik Plantenberg from Scranton. Recalled RHP Ron Blazier from Scranton and optioned INF Kevin Jordan to Scranton.

PITTSBURGH—Traded OF Trey Beaman and OF Angelo Encarnacion to San Diego for OF Mark Smith and RHP Hal Garrett.

SAN DIEGO—Optioned LHP Joey Long to Las Vegas, PCL. Assigned LHP Terry Burrows, OF Doug Dascenzo, INF Rene Gonzales, INF Terry Shumpert, RHP Pete Smith and INF Jim Tatum to their minor-league camp. Bought contracts of C Carlos Hernandez, RHP Tim Scott and C Dan Slaught from Las Vegas.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put INF Desi Wilson on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 23 and 3B Mark Lewis on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to March 28.

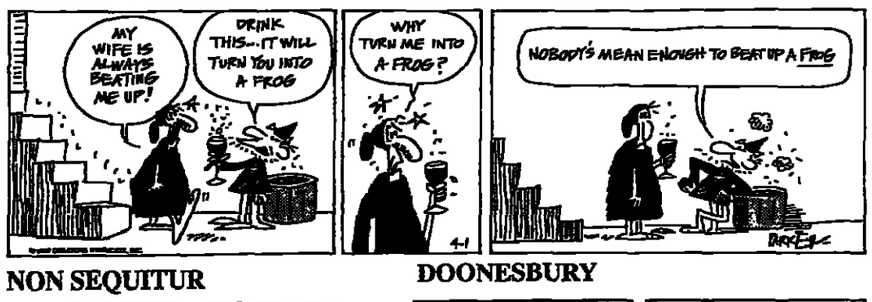
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

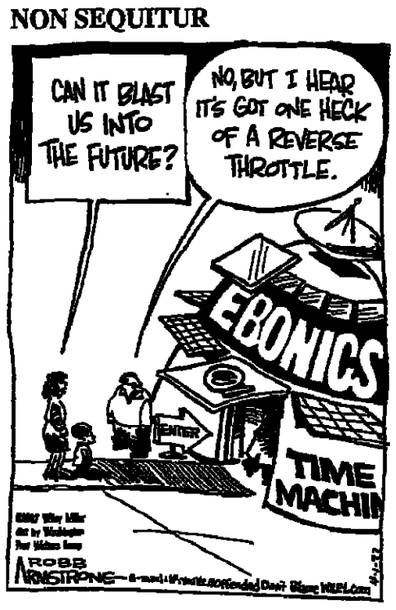
GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

BLONDIE

FOR INVESTMENT INFORMATION
Read
THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday
in the IHT.
Herald Tribune

ART BUCHWALD

Oh, the Pain of It

WASHINGTON — The saddest sight in Washington is seeing the Democratic National Committee returning money to suspicious donors. The truth is that the party is flat broke and millions of dollars in debt. Every nickel they have to return to a Manchurian candidate hurts.

Buchwald

But for the moment, the DNC is withholding its refunds.

Even the guy manning the DNC toll booth in front of the White House is reluctant to give suspicious donors their money back.

He told one, "We know you are with the Peruvian storm troopers, but we can't return your donation at this time. Why don't you come back on Thursday?"

□

The next person was from an Asian country and was wearing a Sun Moon jogging suit.

"I understand I am entitled to a $200,000 refund."

The guy in the booth said, "I'm prepared to give it to you, but first you must return the photograph taken with you and President Clinton."

"He took the picture with me. It's been in all the papers in South Korea. Why should I return it?"

"Because you are an illegal giver and we are in violation of the law for accepting your money. And we cannot have a photograph of you with our president circulated in a foreign country."

□

"If I give you back the photo, will you return the $200,000?"

"Yes, unless you would like to go on a tour of China with Vice President Gore."

"I don't think that is worth $200,000. As you know, my original reason for giving the donation is that I was promised Moon worship would become the official religion of Arkansas."

"O.K., we'll get back to you."

The next man was pretty beaten up and wore torn trousers and a dirty T-shirt.

"I suppose you have come for a rebate."

"That's correct. My name is Michael Diggins, and I wouldn't have given money if I knew it was going to be soft."

"I don't see your name on the list."

"I'm with the homeless in the park across the street. You probably didn't have time to put me in the computer."

"We're sorry, but we can't give your money back if we don't know who you are."

"That's O.K., but would you have a spare bedroom in the White House to put me up for a while?"

A Reconstruction Of Ancient Egypt

Agence France-Presse

LUXOR, Egypt — A team of French and Egyptian archaeologists has begun rebuilding brick by brick the red chapel of Queen Hatshepsut, a masterpiece of ancient Egyptian architecture.

The quartzite chapel was built by Hatshepsut (1504-1484 B.C.) and dismantled by Tuthmosis III, who succeeded her. The blocks were found inside the third pylon of the Temple of Karnak.

A Poet at Home With Dante and the Internet

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert Pinsky, who has been named the United States's next poet laureate consultant in poetry, is a prize-winning poet who bridges Dante and the Internet. Like his 38 predecessors since 1937, Pinsky, 56, will have few statutory duties for the pay ($35,000) outside of organizing literary programs, readings and talks. The reigning laureate, Robert Hass, who bows out with a final lecture on May 1, crisscrossed the country taking the measure of literacy at citizen forums and Rotary Clubs and, not incidentally, collecting snippets of impromptu haiku from passers-by.

The figured wheel rolls through shopping malls and prisons,
Over farms, small and immense, and the rotten little downtowns.
Covered with symbols, it mills everything alive and grinds
The remains of the dead in the cemeteries, in unmarked graves and oceans.

Sluiced by salt water and fresh, by pure and contaminated rivers,
By snow and sand, it separates and recombines all droplets and grains,
Even the infinite sub-atomic particles crushed under the illustrated,
Varying treads of its wide circumferential track.

From "The Figured Wheel," 1987

Pinsky, a professor of graduate writing at Boston University who propelled Dante onto the best-seller lists with his 1994 verse translation of the "Inferno," said in an interview in New York that he might take a tack from his classes and ask a broad spectrum of Americans, including powers that be in Washington, to read and record their favorite poems for the library. "What would President Clinton or Al Gore pick?" he asked. "Or Jesse Helms?"

"If people ask in 1,000 years who Americans were, this might help them figure it out," he said. Although poetry seems to be in some vogue, cropping up in movies and ever more popular public readings, Pinsky said it was still widely manhandled in schools.

"Teachers have pedagogically treated poems as an occasion to say something smart," he said. But poetry, he said, is as simple as art on an individual scale, its medium a single human voice. That, he said, is the secret of poetry's "immense power in an age of arts dominated by mechanical reproduction."

Not that Pinsky has anything against modern technology. He is the poetry editor of the weekly Internet magazine Slate, and as a certifiable computer pioneer wrote a 1984 interactive "text adventure" modeled loosely on the "Inferno."

"A side of me wants to try anything," he said.

In fact, he considers that poetry and computers share two key attributes: speed and memory. "They share," he wrote, "the great human myth of trope, an image that could be called the secret passage: the discovery of large, manifold channels through a small ordinary-looking or all but invisible aperture."

And anyway, he asked, what is poetry but technology that uses the human body? He also likens poetry to ice skating with its daring leaps and flashing vistas.

If Pinsky's translation of the "Inferno" popularized his name, the work becoming a selection of the Book of the Month Club and a best seller, he has long been highly regarded in literary circles for his five books of poetry since 1975 ("Sadness and Happiness," "An Explanation of America," "History of My Heart," "The Want Bone," "The Figured Wheel"); three books of prose ("Landor's Poetry," "The Situation of Poetry," "Poetry and the World") and a translation of "The Separate Notebooks" by Czeslaw Milosz.

He achieved his translation of Dante without a scholar's knowledge of Italian. "My work is not a work of scholarship," he said. "It's a work of metrical engineering."

Poetry gripped him from youth in Long Branch, New Jersey, he recalled, although his was not a literary family. His father was an optician, and his grandfather, David Pinsky, was a small-time prizefighter, tavern-owner and bootlegger. But even before he knew what poetry was, he said, he savored the sounds of words like the conductor's cry: "Passengers going to Hoboken, change trains at Summit."

At Rutgers University he wrote out Yeats' "Sailing to Byzantium" and taped it to a wall. Why? "It was the speed with which he covered the ground," Pinsky said. "Wow: 'artifice of eternity!' "

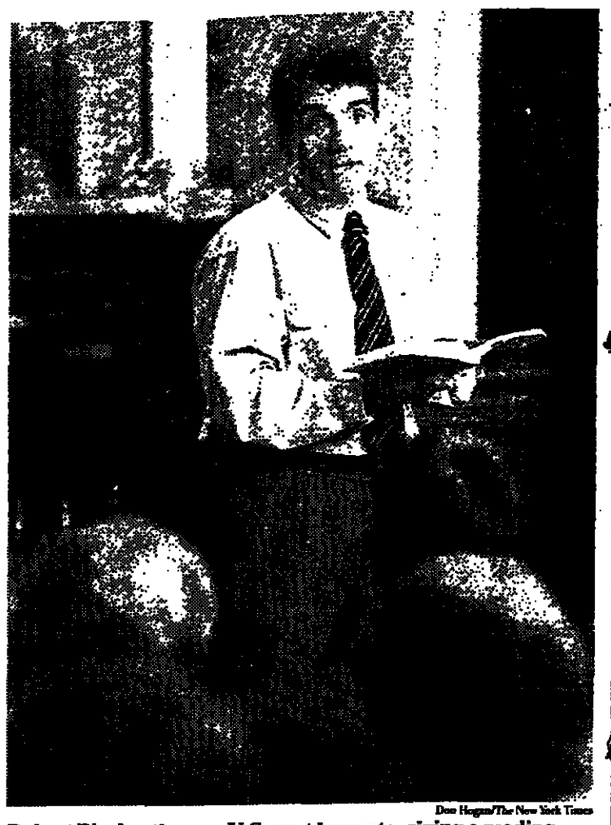
After college, he received a graduate fellowship at Stanford and taught English at the University of California at Berkeley before moving to Boston University. He and his wife, Ellen, a clinical psychologist, have three grown daughters.

He takes his poetic inspiration from everywhere and anything, he said. "If you look at this Tropicana container," he said, lifting it from the table, "when did they start putting paraffin on the carton and the fluttering banner here? If you could understand that, you might understand a lot of Western history."

His poems seem hard to classify, ranging widely over Judeo-Christian themes, autobiography and genre scenes. "I like human artifacts," he said. Being used to a noisy, crowded household, he says, he writes fast and almost anywhere, even in airports. "I can easily get a mass of clay on the table," he said, although he added that the last 20 percent could entail many drafts.

He plays the saxophone, and is an avid baseball fan and Boston Red Sox rooter, by way of the Brooklyn Dodgers. "Being a Dodger fan is good preparation for being a Red Sox fan," he said. Both teams, he said, exemplify "values deeper than success."

He said he was proud to follow many of his icons, including Robert Lowell, Elizabeth Bishop, Conrad Aiken, William Carlos Williams, Robert Frost and Robert Penn Warren. But he is also glad, he said, that the job description has expanded from just plain poet laureate to consultant in poetry as well. "It's a greater distinction to be consulted than to be laureled," he said.


Dan Hagan/The New York Times
Robert Pinsky, the new U.S. poet laureate, giving a reading.

PEOPLE

UPI/Bettmann Archive; The New York Times (Sills)
Richard Avedon and Beverly Sills — principals for a day in New York.

THE value of **Jerry Garcia's** estate — which includes comic books, fine art and real estate — has been set at $9.9 million. The assets of the **Grateful Dead's** leader have been kept secret since his death at age 53 in a drug treatment center in August 1995. Now the question is, who gets how much? Lawyers for his widow, third wife **Deborah Koons Garcia**, has asked a judge to reverse his decision awarding a $4.6 million divorce settlement to wife No. 2, **Carolyn (Mountain Girl) Garcia**, citing legal technicalities. **Judge Michael Dufficy** in San Rafael, California, who approved the settlement in January, said he would consider the objections before issuing a final decision. Besides his widow and ex-wife, an assortment of business partners, former lovers and acquaintances have filed more than $38 million in claims against the estate. Some have been settled and others are pending.

□

On April 10, the photographer **Richard Avedon**, the soprano **Beverly Sills** and the businessman **Edgar Bronfman Jr.**, along with about 1,000 other prominent New Yorkers, are planning to be principals in New York City schools. They will be part of the Principal for a Day program, which was started in 1994 to invite prominent New Yorkers to spend one day in a school to share their experience and expertise with the students and to gain an understanding of how the public schools work and what problems they face.

□

Sophia Loren will be honored by her native Italy with a theater complex named for the film star. The opening is set for Sept. 20, in her home town of Pozzuoli, just outside Naples, on Loren's 63d birthday.

□

Martha Stewart's former gardener, who washed cars and groomed pets besides tending the grounds, has withdrawn his lawsuit claiming the entertaining mogul owed him more than $20,000 in back pay. **Renaldo Abreu** lost his battle March 19 when a state trial referee ruled against him. Now he has dropped his appeal and fired his lawyer.

□

When the writer-comedian **Dana Snow** submitted a joke to the World Wide Web's Oscar site, he got more than 15 seconds of fame. He also got a movie deal. "The next morning, the phone was ringing off the hook with all sorts of offers, asking where they could buy more jokes," Snow said. His joke was among three selected from 35,000 entries and delivered by **Billy Crystal** during last week's 69th Academy Awards. It went like this: "You know I'm expecting to win an Oscar next year. I'm making a film called 'Price is Very Sexy and Waterhouse is a Genius.' " (The accounting firm Price Waterhouse tallies Oscar ballots. Get it?) Crystal credited the joke to "D. Snow." The next day, Snow said he got a call from **Sam Longoria** of ST Productions, offering a deal for a full-length film script with the joke as its title. Snow accepted.

□

A new British television channel opened with a theme tune sung by the **Spice Girls** and a soap opera that attracted complaints even before it was broadcast. Channel 5 is hoping to hook viewers by showing a half-hour soap, "Family Affairs," at 6.30 each evening. But a Conservative lawmaker, **Nicholas Winterton**, complained in advance after hearing of one scene in the opening episode in which a tattoo is exposed on a man's buttock. "It is unacceptable to have nude scenes on at a time when children are watching," Winterton said.

□

Barbra Streisand's home has five bedrooms, seven baths and 10 parking spots, and she wants out of all of them. Streisand is asking $7.5 million for the gated, Mediterranean-style home, which comes with a pool on slightly more than two acres in the Holmby Hills section of Los Angeles. Streisand has owned the house for 18 years, but now lives in Malibu, where she created a compound in 1995 by buying three adjacent homes for about $12.5 million.

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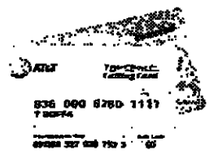

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